

CHINA PRESS

MAY 8 1940

Japanese Lift Ban

## Fresh Emigre Arrivals Expected Here

Jewish emigre arrivals here are expected to increase in number shortly, as permits from local Japanese authorities are no longer necessary for Jews wishing to travel from Germany via "Manchukuo" and the Kwantung Leased Territory, Jewish refugee committees here reported yesterday.

The Japanese Consulate-General and the Consular representative of "Manchukuo" in Berlin have for the past few days been issuing visas for the overland route, asking only for immigration permits from the Municipal Council, it was stated.

In the past, it was pointed out, local Japanese authorities gave permits for travel via "Manchukuo" to a numbered few so that the vast majority of Jewish emigres had to depend on the maritime route.

With permits from local Japanese authorities no longer necessary, many more Jewish arrivals are expected here shortly, as the overland route is far cheaper than the journey by sea.

The report also revealed that Jewish charity organizations here are at present in so critical a financial situation that they are unable to provide foreign exchange for steamer tickets from Europe to Shanghai.

Tickets for the train journey via Siberia and "Manchukuo," however, it was pointed out, can be purchased in Germany in Reich currency.

Jo P.  
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CHINA PRESS

MAY 2 1940

**Emigre Sentenced**

***Shufton Given  
Suspended  
Term By Court***

Max Shufton, German-Jewish refugee, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment by the First Special District Court yesterday for embezzlement. The sentence was suspended for three years.

Shufton was found to have misappropriated the proceeds of a quantity of suiting material, valued at \$1,183.40, entrusted to him by his employer, Mr. E. F. Chu, owner of a piece goods store on Szechuen Road.

The prisoner was hired by Mr. Chu as a salesman on commission basis. The suiting material was part of the merchandise given to Shufton during the past few months.

After obtaining cash for the merchandise, Shufton made a series of visits to the gambling dens in the Badlands. There he lost all the money.

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MAR 10 1940

### **1,000 More Coming**

## **200 Refugees To Arrive Here Saturday**

The 17,000-strong German-Jewish community of Shanghai will be swelled by 200 new arrivals, who will land here on the Conte Rosso tomorrow, emigre authorities revealed yesterday. Before the year is out, 1,000 more refugees were expected to arrive in Shanghai.

It was pointed out that all emigres arriving here in the last few months, and all to land in the future, have families in Shanghai and the necessary \$200, and thus are given entrance permits by the Japanese authorities, and the French Concession and International Settlement Municipalities.

However, practice in the past was said to have shown that the overwhelming majority of emigre arrivals have permits to live in the foreign areas, and not in the districts north of Soochow Creek.

Meanwhile, no definite news on the proposed plan to settle a large number of local Jews in Mindanao Island was available.

The hope was expressed that concrete plans will be known in about a month's time.

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MAR 8 1940

**200 MORE REFUGEES  
ARRIVE TO-MORROW**

An additional 200 European Jewish refugees are reported to be arriving in Shanghai to-morrow morning, aboard the Italian liner Conte Rosso. The new arrivals will be accommodated in various camps and homes in Wayside. With the arrival of the latest group, the number of European Jewish refugees in Shanghai will total over 17,200.

Indications from informed quarters are that 1,000 more refugees are likely to arrive in Shanghai within the year.



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MAY 13 1940

## Jew Refugees Eat For 52 Cents a Day

### Annual Report Shows Progress Made in Operation of Camps

About 7,000 destitute Jewish refugees are fed three hearty meals daily at the cost of only 52 cents a person, according to the annual report of the Central Management of the L.C.R. Homes, which has been released for publication recently. There are at present 4,500 refugees living in five camps, while many who have the money to find accommodation elsewhere, come to the camps to eat. All menus are prescribed by a medical board which sees to it that the food served to the refugees is wholesome and nutritive.

Not included in the report, but equally illuminating is a typical menu as served to the refugees. Yesterday, for instance, grown-ups were given the following food:

Breakfast:—Tea, jam and bread; Tiffin:—Vegetable soup, boiled meat, carrots and potatoes; Dinner:—One egg, bread, margarine and cocoa.

A special kitchen caters to the children, due cognizance being taken of their physical needs. Thus refugee children yesterday had the following menus:

Breakfast:—Milk, cocoa, pastry and jam; Tiffin:—Vegetable soup, boiled meat, spinach, and bread; Dinner:—Semolina in milk, apples, pastry.

Particular care is also being taken with regard to the feeding of invalids and convalescents and in each case, special menus are prescribed by the camp physician.

Fully aware of the fact that idleness is the worst enemy of these people who arrived here greatly depressed after their experiences in Europe, the Committee of Management has concentrated its efforts towards teaching trades to those who cannot exercise their previous professions in this city. Towards that end, model workshops have been installed in the Pingliang Road camp where some 1,500 bachelors are now accommodated and where they go through various courses under the guidance of experts. In this way it is hoped that they will be able to find remunerative occupations which will enable them to leave the camp in due course.

#### State of Health Cared-For

One of the main worries of the Committee, the report states, is the state of health among refugees, most of whom are forced to live in crowd-

ed quarters. Many aged people have to be cared for while the danger of epidemics is particularly acute in camps where many people are forced to live together. To this end, a special refugee hospital with 60 beds, and the latest appliances essential to a modern hospital, has been installed in Whashing Road, while an obstetrical clinic has been established in the Ward Road camp.

No less than 69,686 cases were treated in the five out-patient stations established in the various homes, in the year under review. Of these 500 were sent to hospital. Sanitary equipment has been installed so as to reduce the danger of epidemics to the strict minimum, and the Public Health Department of the S.M.C. is thanked in the report for the kind assistance and help it has given in this direction.

Kindergartens and schools have also been established for the refugee children, and a very high standard of education is being maintained by a qualified staff, the report continues.

#### Own Police Force

The Committee have also organized a special police force consisting of 39 men who are responsible for the maintenance of peace and order inside the various refugee camps.

In all, 435 persons are employed in the refugee homes. Of these 39 work in administrative offices, 102 in the kitchen, 18 in the butchery, and the others fill positions which have been created in order to ensure a smooth running of the entire complex. These employees are all Jewish refugees and their remuneration is hardly above that which would ordinarily be paid to Chinese personnel.

Forming a homogenous whole, the entire constructional work required in the various camps, is carried out by Jewish refugees under the direction of a "Works Department" of which a separate annual report is appended.

Work thus carried out, which included the installation of water outlets, baths, showers, additional kitchen equipment and repairs to a existing appliances amounted to \$29,308.14.

In concluding his report, Mr. Julius Weinberger, in charge of the various work done, expresses the heartfelt thanks of the Committee to Mr. Ellis Hayim, M. Speelman, the Aid Committee, the Japanese authorities for their sympathetic understanding displayed towards immigrants, the Shanghai Municipal Council for the help granted on many occasions, and all those who have contributed towards facilitating the smooth working of the camps.

FEB 29 1940

## Local Jewish Leaders Thank Japanese For Assistance

Mr. Hayim, Mr. M. Speelman Express Appreciation Of Refugees For Sympathy; Attempt To Clear Up Misunderstanding Over Recent Report

Appreciation for the sympathy displayed by the Japanese people towards Jews confronted with a great historical tragedy, and the liberality and humanitarianism shown Jewish refugees in Shanghai by Japanese authorities was voiced by Mr. M. Speelman and Mr. Ellis Hayim, joint Chairmen of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, at a conference with Japanese press representatives yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was called by the two outstanding Jewish residents in Shanghai.

Mr. Hayim, acting as spokesman, highly praised the sympathetic and courteous attitude displayed by the Japanese Naval and Consular authorities in Shanghai towards the problems of Jewish refugees.

This treatment, Mr. Hayim continued, had been communicated to the headquarters of the Jewish Relief Committee in New York and Paris, both by cable and by letter, with the suggestion that the offices do not miss a chance to express their appreciation to Japan.

The meeting was apparently called to clear up a possible misunderstanding among Japanese regarding the Jewish sentiment in Japan as a result of the recent "slandorous" statements attributed in a press report to Sir Victor Sassoon.

### Sir Victor's Statement

Sir Victor in New York last week was reported to have predicted that the Japanese people would turn against the Army because of an impending economic collapse. He also alleged that the people of

Japan believed that "much that is supposed to go to the Army is sticking to the fingers of the higher-ups of the Army," according to the reports.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman on Monday said that the statements constituted a "grave slander not only against the Japanese Army, but also against the Japanese people." He added that Japanese residents in Shanghai were surprised by the verbal attack by Sir Victor because "In their eyes he is a member of the Jewish Race," members of which had seen extended many facilities in the Japanese defence sector.

Mr. Speelman pointed out that he urged individual refugees to express their appreciation for the treatment they were received from the Japanese when writing to relatives.

### Forming Compact Community

Mr. Hayim stated that Jewish refugees were forming a compact community and would not rob members of other Shanghai national groups, such as Russians, of their livelihood, because the Jews were more educated and adhered to a higher standard of living.

Money for the relief of Jewish refugees was coming in continuously from all parts of the world and was being invested in Shanghai, Mr. Hayim added.

Both Mr. Hayim and Mr. Speelman said that they believed that Sir Victor had been misquoted in the statements attributed to him. These statements, they stated, would later prove to be baseless.

29/2

FEB 28 1940

## Local Jews Give Thanks To Japanese

### Appreciation for Kindness Expressed

Appreciation for the sympathy displayed by the Japanese people towards Jews confronted with a great historical tragedy, and the liberality and humanitarianism shown Jewish refugees in Shanghai by Japanese authorities was voiced by Mr. M. Speelman and Mr. Ellis Hayim, joint chairmen of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, at a conference with Japanese press representatives yesterday afternoon.

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CHINA PRESS

FEB 21 1940

## **Jews Warned To Leave Northern Area**

Warning that Jewish refugees staying in Hongkew and Wayside without Japanese residence permits must move south of Soochow Creek immediately, or risk being imprisoned or sent back to Germany, was contained in an advertisement published in a local Jewish newspaper by the Refugee Committee.

Low rent for rooms and shops in Wayside and Hongkew caused many refugees with Settlement and Concession permits, but without papers for areas under Japanese military occupation, to move north of the creek, refugee circles explained.

Details on how the Japanese authorities would send defaulting emigres back to their homeland were not revealed. It was thought that the men would be sent under guard as far as Manchouli, near the "Manchukuo"-U.S.S.R. border, but no information on how they would then proceed through Soviet Russia was available.

U.S. R. K.

File 1/2-112

**To Fight For Allies**

**German Jews  
Enlist With  
French Here**

More than 60 German Jewish refugees who had fled from Germany reported to the Route Freinpt headquarters of the French forces here Saturday morning, THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday.

This group represented men who had provisionally enlisted with the French fighting forces here shortly after the outbreak of the European War on September 3, 1939, when the local French Consulate-General announced that the enlistment of foreign volunteers into the ranks of the army would be accepted.

Most of the men had signed up five months ago, when they expressed their willingness to serve France in the Allied war "against Hitlerism" whenever their services would be required.

It was learned that all had reported at French Military Headquarters here upon notifications received from the French Consulate-General.

It could not be learned yesterday whether or not the men had received any definite orders. Official quarters were silent. Well informed circles, however, stated that the German Jewish refugees who are anxious to lay down their lives for the abolishment of National Socialism from Germany were not yet treated as regular reservists.

They were merely cautioned to be ready for mobilization at any time, it was stated.

D.S. Pick

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FEB 23 1940

## IN THE JEWISH COLONY

With the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Biancamano, another 70 refugees arrived from Europe to make their home in Shanghai. We took this opportunity to interview some of them and ask them about their recent experiences in Germany, but they were still frightened to say anything.

From what - we could gather everything seems to go well for the German population which is mostly due to the fact that they have almost forgotten what a decent living is like. Whenever anything does not go to the German Government's satisfaction, their anger is vented on the Jews, and they do not even spare the aged ones, who have definitely done a lot for the German nation in the past.

Naturally all these refugees were pleased to be out of Europe, and although the reports about Shanghai from members of their families or friends were not too encouraging, they knew that whatever conditions they might find here, it would be a paradise compared with what they had to get used to lately in Hitler's country . . . it would at least mean freedom.

The Association of restaurant and bar owners held a meeting last Wednesday to discuss with our representative the differences as regards the vouchers now appearing in various restaurants in Hongkew.

We are pleased to note that the harsh tone that appeared on one occasion was not heard a second time and we are now able to inform our readers that, at any time they wish to, they can exchange these vouchers for cash; also that the managers of the restaurants can only obtain them against the deposit of the exact amount of cash so that all vouchers are 100% secure.

Furthermore, this Association has announced that on the 12th of

next month a Grand Charity Ball, in aid of many charities, will be held, commencing at 9 p.m. at the Tabarin Night Club. This evening will undoubtedly be overcrowded and as it is for a good cause, it is hoped that the expectations of the organisers will be fully realised.

We have been informed that 60 Refugees reported last Saturday at the French Military Headquarters in Route Frelupt. These refugees had presented themselves at the outbreak of the present European war at the French Consulate-General, offering their services for military duty. They have now duly received a reply from the Consulate, to report immediately to French Headquarters. They were told, that although their services were not yet required, they should keep themselves in readiness for duty at any time.

It is to be hoped that the good example that has been set by these 60 men will soon be followed by many more. This present war is also a war for the Jews of the world against Hitler and the assistance given to the Allies by Jews does not only need to be a financial one, but it can be a physical one at the same time.

We do not think that there are any other people who would fight with more vigour and determination to destroy Hitler and all his works once and for all, and to help to make the world secure for the future than the Jews. Only if Jewish Youth, in particular, realise that they will have to do their bit in a physical way as well, only then can Jewry demand after the successful conclusion of this war for the freedom of humanity, a country of their own; a country that will again be a home for all the Jews of the world.

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CHINA PRESS.  
FEB 25 1940

## 102 German Emigres Join French Army

More than 100 German Jews, emigres from Germany who volunteered their services to the French "Foreign Legion" against the Third Reich at the outbreak of the European War, will sail for Saigon en route to the Western Front within the next two days, THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday.

The German emigres volunteered their services against the "Fatherland" which disowned them shortly after the declaration of war by Britain and France on September 3, 1939, when the local French Consulate-General made it known that foreign volunteers would be accepted.

Approximately a week ago, the German emigres were ordered to report at the French Military Headquarters here on Route Frelypt. Altogether, it was stated last night, 102 emigres responded to the call.

These volunteers will not be outfitted or trained here, but will be dispatched to Saigon. It is believed that they will sail on board the Messageries Maritimes liner D'Artagnan, which is due here this afternoon from Japan en route to Marseilles via Saigon and the Suez Canal.

LS Pick  
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FEB 26 1940

## IN THE JEWISH COLONY

A very unique programme was presented at the "Allright" Restaurant last Saturday night. While usually well known artists provide the programme on such evenings, this performance gave the children a chance to prove their talents. Under the able direction of Luz Richer a really wonderful programme was presented and many laughs could be heard from the audience.

All the children did their best, outstanding, however, was 13 years old Theresé Silbermann, who promises to become another Pavlova. Erich Reiksmann sang the famous 'Flaker Song' and also gave in other parts of the programme proof of his talent.

Max and Heine Cambleter, boys who are only 9 and 7 years old respectively, made Fred Astaire appear a back number, while Gerti Weill announced the programme in admirable fashion.

The artist Club has been amalgamated with the Association of Artists, who only gave their performances in the refugee camps. The newly formed organisation will continue to provide, especially for emigrants, the enjoyments that are very much needed in these times.

In one of the refugee newspapers an article has appeared which is entitled "The Law". This effusion was used again to attack the writer of this column about a misunderstanding that had existed between the organisation of restaurant owners in Hongkew and himself: but which was settled some time ago. Nevertheless the writer who 'sails

under the glorious name 'Lafrance' found this a welcome opportunity to let loose all that appears to have annoyed him ever since he ran away from an open debate.

The much promising headline "The Law" was grossely misused as the writer does not even know the laws of decency and of journalism. It is very easy to have a "big mouth" behind the closed doors of an editorial office, but not so easy, it seems to him, to have an open conversation in front of an audience.

Writers like this "brave" gentleman will only do harm to the cause of the Jews in Shanghai and should be branded as such. It is the duty especially of journalists, who have to concern themselves with Jewish affairs, to make their influence felt in a positive way, to show the best to their readers, to give them courage and strength and the hope for better future.

This is the holy duty especially of the journalists, who have such a great circle of readers as in Shanghai. Any other method of writing articles must be deplored.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we hear, that the fortnightly journal, DIE GELBE POST, will appear daily as from March 1, 1940.

This paper has become a very popular one, ever since it was established about a year ago.

As the paper is under the leadership of such a well-known journalist, a former editor of famous Continental papers, this publication is bound to assure that the prestige of Jewery in Shanghai will be adequately supported.

PK 27/2



## Shanghai's Beggars: New Approach to Problem

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—I wish to support heartily the suggestion made in the letter today that advocates that the Salvation Army should be given the responsibility of ridding Shanghai of beggars.

At the present time in Shanghai the two problems that press very heavily on the minds of the local citizens are: (1) How to keep down the rising cost of essential commodities and (2) How to relieve the large numbers of poor people in this city. It is probably very true that recently the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. But we must also note that whilst large sums of money were spent at Chinese New Year there is undoubtedly a growing desire on the part of the local community to look after the welfare of their less privileged brothers and sisters. In recent months contributions have come in generously to various funds. Now this leads me to the point that during 1940 it seems inevitable that there has to be a considerable increase in local taxes, but whilst the fall in exchange and other reasons may be convincing to taxpayers, I am sure I voice the opinions of very many that they will more cheerfully undertake this added burden if at the same time there is an increased attempt to look after the welfare of the under-privileged in this great city.

In today's paper we note that one single donation of \$20,000 has been given to the Salvation Army by a group of Chinese and foreign business men attending a dinner party. In the same column we note that in today's lists of contributors to the appeal of the Salvation Army almost all the contributors are Chinese friends. Surely these two facts demonstrate that the local community, and especially the Chinese group are willing to contribute generously to the Salvation Army because: (a) they have confidence in this organization and (b) this organization is out to help the under-privileged. The Salvation Army has already done fine work in the French Concession looking after beggars. The present time would seem to be the psychological moment, as today's letter suggests, to ask the Army to undertake this task in a fundamental manner and if they agree it is more than likely that the public will be willing to contribute.

Let us hope that those in authority and leaders of local relief organizations will be willing to tackle this problem in earnest now, as it is a problem which has been brought to their attention on many occasions in the past by local civic-minded groups but with little success to date. Perhaps it is more than time to close some of the refugee camps where the inmates and their officers have not fared too badly. Shanghai, however would welcome a new approach to the solution of the beggar problem.

JOHN SCOTLAND

Shanghai, Feb. 20.

# Jew Settlement In Mindanao Said "Nonsense, Impossible"

By ANTHONY ULLSTEIN

Local Jewish refugees whose spirits soared when a proposal was put forward for a large Jewish settlement in the Philippine Islands, had their hopes dampened yesterday, when the first report on the proposed settlement reached Shanghai. The report called the scheme "impossible and nonsensical."

The blow came in the shape of a letter from a prominent Manila businessman, who, according to a refugee newspaper which published the letter, was "not Jewish but in sympathy with Jewish emigres." The man, whose name was not divulged, was said to have written the letter in reply to questions from an acquaintance in Shanghai.

Saying that the plan to settle 10,000 Jews in Mindanao, which was suggested following long-drawn deliberations on aiding the world's refugees under the auspices of the League of Nations, was not likely to succeed, he stated:

"The climate in Mindanao is tropical, and from my long experience in farming I do not think that the Jew is suited to agricultural labor in a tropical climate."

"Giving only 16 hectares of land to a European is not giving him a chance to earn his livelihood," he continued. "This would bring him only two to three hundred pesos a year, and from a business standpoint, that is impossible and nonsensical."

"I have no confidence in promises made by officials," the writer stated. "I see that today many Jewish doctors in Manila are unable to work through lack of permits although they passed the necessary examination with flying colors. When they apply for permits they get nothing but excuses."

The writer concluded by saying that he had been told by Philippine government officials that certain wealthy Jews in Manila were doing all they could to prevent the founding of the settlement, fearing competition from an influx of refugees.

JAN 19 1945

**Hongkew Home For A Night****35 Jewish Refugees Arrive  
With Settlement Permits**

BY TONY ULLSTEIN

Arriving in a strange city aboard the Conte Verde yesterday, the latest batch of Jewish emigres from Europe, 35 in number, spent their first night here in the New Asia Hotel, next to the General Post Office, refugee authorities reported.

Today, however, they will have to find homes in the Settlement, as no permits for residence in Hongkew were said to have been issued by the Japanese or the French Concession authorities.

After being ejected from Germany, it was said, all these refugees spent the last few months in Italy, waiting for landing permits from the Shanghai Municipal Council.

This was the first time that local authorities had issued permits for the entry of Jewish emigres. It will be recalled that after the first tidal wave of refugees flooded the city, free entry was stopped, and emigres arriving subsequently had to find U.S.\$400 before they were allowed to land.

**25,000 Still In Camp**

Before receiving these special permits, emigres of the present batch were required to show either U.S.\$400 or affidavits from relatives in Shanghai who undertook to support them.

Meanwhile, refugee authorities reported that 25,000 emigres were still living in camps. A CHINA PRESS reporter visiting these camps saw the same scenes that met the eye four months ago, with the difference that the bitter cold caused many to shiver in threadbare coats.

Old men and women were still

sitting despondently on their cots for hours at a stretch. "These men," the camp director said, "form the biggest tragedy of all the tragedies here. They are old; they lost too much in life to have any interest in the future except the next meal."

Younger men and women were still seen coming back in the afternoons from a search for jobs in the Settlement, and reporting results of their search to the camp authorities. "Very few get jobs," the director revealed. "Jobs seem to be scarce in Shanghai."

**Classes Conducted**

Classes in English were being conducted. Refugee carpenters were building furniture. Refugee cooks were making supper. Refugee dentists and doctors were taking care of the day's illnesses. A middle-aged man was puttering in a plot of vegetables.

"Nothing here changes much, month by month," the director continued. "I am glad to see that although prospects of getting out of this camp are very poor, no inmates except the old seem to lose hope."

A pathetic story was told of a couple whose first child was born in the camp, and who moved out soon afterwards because the husband managed to find a small job outside. But the pay was poor, and the baby died of undernourishment, it was said.

Food served for supper, though plain, was of good quality. Many refugees living near the camp were seen standing in long lines with their pails, waiting for food to be served out to them.

## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

DEC 10 1939

**Refugee Court :  
Barrister Desires Correction**

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The report appearing under the above-mentioned headline in the "North-China Daily News" of December 9 says, *inter alia* that "two foreign legal experts" presented arguments "in favour of the new court" during a meeting held by the Shanghai Bar Association. As one of the foreign lawyers present during that meeting I wish to point out that this is incorrect and that the arguments presented by me were not in favour of the "new court."

A. JOVISHOFF,  
Barrister-at-Law

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

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## Committee on German Emigrants to Meet

## Japanese Amendment to Be Discussed Today

The international committee dealing with the affairs of approximately 20,000 German Jewish emigrants now in Shanghai, will meet at the Japanese Consulate-General at 3 o'clock this afternoon, it was learned yesterday. It is understood the meeting will consider, among other matters, a further amendment to the provisional draft, proposed by the Japanese.

The committee, which is composed of representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Council, French Municipal Council, Japanese Consulate-General and the emigrants' organization, has met at various times during the last two months in an effort to reach a definite agreement on German emigrant matters.

At present, by far the bulk of the emigrants reside north of the Soochow Creek, with smaller groups in the Settlement south of the Creek, and in the French Concession.

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OCT 28 1939

## **New Plan Set For Rationing Refugee Jews**

### **Those Living Outside Camps Asked To Pay Nominal Charge**

"For moral and business reasons" the dispensing of food from refugee camps to European Jewish refugees living outside will no longer be entirely free after November 1. Dr. Kurt Marx, secretary of the European Jewish Refugee Committee told THE CHINA PRESS yesterday.

A maximum rate of \$15 and a minimum rate of \$5 monthly would be charged, he said, for every refugee living outside the camps. So far the Committee had granted entirely free food to all refugees who applied for it, and who had actually not been found to possess a bank account.

The situation, however, Dr. Marx pointed out, had gradually become extremely serious so that the possibility of the Committee being faced with a lack of funds loomed in the near future. On some days, he declared, no less than 1,500 refugees had received free rations.

#### **To Ask Payment**

Consequently, it had been decided that some payment should be asked for the many who, although they could afford it, were taking advantage of free daily meals, Dr. Marx said. This charge had been set at \$15 per month, the actual cost price of the food provided.

For persons who could not afford \$15, a minimum rate of \$5 per month would be charged. In the case of a family, the head of the household would pay \$5 and all other persons after that \$1 each per month. Thus, for a family of father, mother and three children, the entire food bill would come to \$9 per month, provided rations were secured at the refugee camps.

Asked whether all persons who were able to pay rent for their rooms, but who could not pay an additional sum of even \$5 for food, would be compelled by the Relief Committee to move into camps, Dr. Marx replied that this would depend entirely on the circumstances.

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#### Exceptions Made

If a refugee who was paying out of his own pocket for a room, but who could afford nothing else and had in his charge a sick or an aged relative over 70 years old, or a child under three years, he would be permitted to keep his room and, at the same time, receive free food. Dr. Marx explained. He added, however, that such cases would be thoroughly examined by the Committee to determine their worthiness for such treatment.

"Please emphasize that these new measures do not mean that we are begrudging our people food," Dr. Marx asked *THE CHINA PRESS*. "That is furthest from our minds. It is only that the Committee can no longer afford to keep those refugees who are able to sustain themselves, if it is to continue rendering aid to those who are destitute.

"In addition," he went on, "it is for the moral good of those perfectly capable of caring for themselves that we should withdraw the charity that for so many others means life or death."

Dr. Marx also pointed out that the new arrangement would mean a tremendous amount of extra work for the Committee, which, under the old system, merely had to give ration cards to those who asked for them. Now, he said, each case would have to be made the subject of exhaustive inquiry in order to distinguish fairly between the haves and the have-nots.

OCT 27 1939

# Persons With Means Will Be Allowed Here

Adults Must Possess Not Less Than U.S.\$400,  
States Council

JOB WILL ALSO  
BE OF BIG HELP

New Regulations Apply  
Only To Areas South  
Of Soochow Creek

An adjustment of the original, unqualified restrictions prohibiting further entry of European Jewish refugees into the International Settlement was announced yesterday by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The partial lifting of the ban, however, applies only to that part of the International Settlement which lies south of the Soochow Creek, according to the announcement. Refugees wishing to reside north of the Creek are advised that they must comply with the regulations of the Japanese authorities.

Recalling that in August, last, the Council stated that it was compelled to forbid any further entry into the Settlement of refugees from Europe, the new announcement now declares that this prohibition will not apply to those coming within the following categories:

## Conditions Set

(1) Persons who possess, available for use in Shanghai, not less than U.S.\$400 in the case of an adult, or not less than U.S.\$100 in the case of a child of less than 13 years of age, or the equivalent of such sums in some foreign currency.

The responsibility of verifying the possession of such requisite sums before passage bookings are made devolves upon the shipping or railway companies or other travel agents, who must obtain a certificate from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai as to the availability in Shanghai of such sums.

(2) Persons who obtain an entry permit from the Council on the grounds that

(a) they are immediate family relations (i.e., parents, husbands, wives or children) of refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai; or

(b) they have a contract of employment with a resident in Shanghai; or

(c) they intend to contract marriage with a resident in Shanghai.

## Entry Permits

Application for entry permits, under the above stipulations, must be made to the Municipal Council through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. They must be addressed in writing to Room 446, Cathay Hotel. The granting or refusing of a permit is at the discretion of the Council, the announcement points out.

Applications submitted through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, it concludes, will be investigated by the Special Branch of the Police Department before permits are issued.

S. P. H.  
L. J. H.  
Oct 27/39



JUL 22 1939

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## Latest Orders For Refugees Coming Here

Prohibition To Apply To  
Persons Unable To  
Produce Cash

### OTHER CATEGORIES ARE ANNOUNCED

In August last the Shanghai Municipal Council announced that it was compelled to forbid any further entry into the International Settlement of refugees from Europe. The Council now announces that this prohibition will not apply to those coming within the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who possess, available for use in Shanghai, not less than U.S.\$400 in the case of an adult, or not less than U.S.\$100 in the case of a child of less than 13 years of age, or the equivalent of such sums in some foreign currency.

The responsibility of verifying the possession of such requisite sums before passage bookings are made devolves upon the shipping or railway companies or other travel agents, who must obtain a certificate from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai as to the availability in Shanghai of such sums.

#### Other Permits

- (2) Persons who obtain an entry permit from the Council on the grounds that
- (a) they are immediate family relations (i.e., parents, husbands, wives or children) of refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai; or
  - (b) they have a contract of employment with a resident in Shanghai; or
  - (c) they intend to contract marriage with a resident in Shanghai.

Applications for such entry permits must be made to the Council through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and addressed in writing to Room 446, Cathay Hotel. The granting or refusing of a permit is at the discretion of the Council. Applications submitted through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees will be investigated by the Special Branch of the Police Department before permits are issued.

#### Only South Of Creek

At the present time these regulations are only applicable to that part of the International Settlement which lies South of the Szechow Creek. Refugees desirous of residing in that part of the International Settlement which lies North of the Szechow Creek must comply with the regulations of the Japanese authorities.

*File*  
*(23/10)*

OCT 22 1939

## **Entry of Refugees To Shanghai**

### **Council Announces New Regulations ; Emigres Must Have U.S.\$400 or Equivalent**

In August last the Shanghai Municipal Council announced that it was compelled to forbid any further entry into the International Settlement of refugees from Europe. The Council now announces that this prohibition will not apply to those coming within the following categories:—

Persons who possess, available for use in Shanghai, not less than U.S. \$400 in the case of an adult, or not less than U.S.\$100 in the case of a child of less than thirteen years of age, or the equivalent of such sums in some foreign currency.

The responsibility of verifying the possession of such requisite sums before passage bookings are made devolves upon the shipping or railway companies or other travel agents, who must obtain a certificate from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai as to the availability in Shanghai of such sums.

Persons who obtain an entry permit from the Council on the grounds that they are immediate family relations (i.e., parents, husbands, wives or children) of refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai; or they have a contract of employment with a resident in Shanghai; or they intend to contract marriage with a resident in Shanghai.

#### **At Council's Discretion**

Applications for such entry permits must be made to the Council through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and addressed in writing to Room 446, Cathay Hotel. The granting or refusing of a permit is at the discretion of the Council. Applications submitted through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees will be investigated by the Special Branch of the Police Department before permits are issued.

At the present time these regulations are only applicable to that part of the International Settlement which lies South of the Soochow Creek. Refugees desirous of residing in that part of the International Settlement which lies North of the Soochow Creek must comply with the regulations of the Japanese authorities.

## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SEP 12 1939

**Jewish Refugees**

It is only natural that the state of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany and the definition of "enemy nationality" in the recent British official statement on "Trading With the Enemy Regulations" should create considerable anxiety among the thousands of Jewish refugees now finding a home in Shanghai. Most of these people find an enemy nationality thrust upon them contrary to their wishes by a country which refuses to permit them to live within its boundaries. Speaking in the House of Commons last week, Sir John Anderson, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Civilian Defence, stated that citizens of former Czechoslovakia would not be treated as enemy aliens, and that there would be special consideration for genuine German and Austrian refugees. In Shanghai, an international city, the question is more complex but the British authorities have asked London for guidance and, in the meantime, have given the assurance of sympathetic consideration. In this war forced upon Europe by the Nazi régime of Germany, let it be remembered that there is no racial hatred or national animosity in the action of Britain in mobilizing its strength to answer the challenge of Militant Nazism and its threat to the liberty and independence of peace-loving peoples. With emphasis the statement published in this journal last Friday can be repeated:

The British authorities in Shanghai, in applying the "Trading with the Enemy Regulations" are adopting the attitude that Great Britain is not at war with the German people but the Nazi régime. In pursuance of this policy the British authorities were not acting against any German individuals in China, whether these individuals were of Aryan or non-Aryan stock, in a spirit of vindictiveness and every consideration was being given to cases of hardship.

AUG 25 1939

## Jewish Stowaway Returns Here

Spent Week in Hongkong  
Gaoi Then Sent Back

Rudolf Hannefeld, 22-year old student of medicine, a refugee from Graz, Austria, arrived back in Shanghai aboard the Empress of Russia on Sunday after having been the first Jewish refugee here to have stowed away on an outward bound steamer from Shanghai who spent a week in the Hongkong Gaoi and was then deported from the Crown Colony.

Hannefeld first arrived in Shanghai some six months ago completely penniless. He looked for work but failed to find anything and not wishing to live on charity in a local refugee camp longer than was absolutely necessary, he decided to stow away on the Empress of Russia when she left here on August 8 for Hongkong.

He went on board just before sailing time at 11 a.m. and strolled along the decks for eight hours before the Master-at-Arms asked him for his ticket, which of course, he could not produce.

Hannefeld was locked up in a cabin and spoke most highly of the food and treatment received but when the steamer arrived in Hongkong, he was taken into custody by the police, brought before the police court and subsequently sentenced to a term of seven days' imprisonment after which he was deported and shipped back to Shanghai aboard the same liner.

Hannefeld has no address and sleeps in the homes of different friends each night. No luggage troubles for him, because he only has the suit he is wearing.

Asked why he tried to stow away, he said that he attempted to get to Manila in the hope of finding work there and that he had arrived at a stage where he did not care what happened provided that he could find work.

He has no plans except to find work and meanwhile, he roams the streets of Shanghai in his endeavour to find it.

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NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS

AUG 20 1936

## Committee Formed For Jew Problem

**First Meeting to Be  
Held Tomorrow; Many  
Questions to Be Raised**

With members of the committee to look into the Jewish refugee question here having been appointed yesterday, it was anticipated that a first meeting would be held tomorrow afternoon, probably at the Shanghai Municipal Council's Administration Building.

Those appointed to the committee are the following: M. G. Cattand, French Vice-Consul representing the French Consulate-General; Mr. E. Kann representing the Jewish Refugee Committee; Mr. S. Ishiguro, Consul, representing the Japanese Consulate-General; and Mr. E. T. Nash, representing the S.M.C.

The committee will decide on the status of refugees and will draw up rules and regulations governing the further influx of Jewish refugees from Germany into this city. While no details on the subject have been made available as yet, it was presumed that one of the primary requisites of Jewish refugees who should wish to emigrate to Shanghai in future, would be a certain financial guarantee which would probably have to be deposited with the S.M.C. against the chance that the refugee in question should become a charge on the community.

The committee, which is likely to be of a permanent nature, will meet from time to time to consider individual cases where the regulations which are to be drawn up should not apply. Thus, it was emphasized by Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, cases in which refugees here wish to have other members of their families join them in Shanghai, would receive the most sympathetic consideration of the committee.

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NORTHECHINA DAILY NEWS,

AUG 19 1939

### **Committee Meeting on Refugee Problem Today**

While not officially confirmed, it was believed likely that the first meeting of the newly formed committee which is to study the status of Jewish refugees will be held this morning. Although the names of the members of the committee who will represent the Japanese and French Consulates-General and the Shanghai Municipal Council have not been made known, it is believed likely that Mr. E. T. Nash, Assistant Secretary, will represent the S.M.C.

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AUG 19 1939

### **The Refugees: S.M.C. Ruling Questioned**

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the recent announcement of the S.M.C. that the further landing of German-Jewish Refugees would not be permitted in Shanghai, I have been wondering what legal basis, if any, such a measure has.

Assuming that, for instance, the Japanese authorities here, by right of military occupation, forbid the landing of British subjects in Shanghai, would the Council take such steps as were necessary to implement such an order?

Has the Council sovereign rights over the Settlement and the right of forbidding German subjects from entering into its territory?

It once gave its willing assistance, in 1919, to the deportation of Germans and other "enemy subjects" and its source of authority was, as then stated, the Chinese Government who alone holds sovereign rights over the Settlement.

The Chinese Government at Chungking, still recognized as the sole Government of China, has issued no order forbidding the entry of emigrants into Chinese territory.

Where then does the Council take its authority for the present measure?

Is it not, once again, creating a dangerous precedent and has it not paid sufficiently for the monstrous mistakes it made during the last great War?

If the Council had had a proper distance to things it would have declared 6 months ago, that Emigrants sailing on or after, say, September 1 would not be admitted here, and would, at the same time, have opened negotiations through the channels which govern it in such matters, to make the effectiveness of the measure possible.

With this sudden decision, it has caused havoc amongst the Emigrants here and amongst those who have sold their last belongings, given up their homes and bought their tickets for the journey to Shanghai; the sole Haven of refuge.

It is to be hoped that something can still be done to make this measure less drastic, and no doubt the Committees concerned will not permit this additional hardship to be imposed on unfortunate people without a strong protest and a demand for milder decisions.

SRAM.

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

AUG 13 1939

## Status of Refugees To Be Defined

### Consuls, Council Reach Agreement Concerning Procedure

Following a meeting held yesterday morning by Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, M. Baudez, French Consul-General and Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, a complete agreement was reached concerning the procedure to be adopted in connection with the recently promulgated decision not to permit any further Jewish refugees coming to Shanghai.

In addressing newspapermen yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phillips stated that all three authorities take the view that refugees who were on board Shanghai-bound steamers at the time of the announcement of the landing restrictions last week would be permitted to land whilst the authorities concerned felt that those having left Europe within a reasonable number of days after the announcement would also be permitted to settle here, it being felt that they may have been on their way to their respective ports of embarkation at the time. Thus, refugees having booked passages on the Conte Biancamano which left Genoa on August 15, the Athos II which left Marseilles on August 16 and the Potsdam, which is sailing from Hamburg today will be permitted to land here and to reside in Hongkew or any other part of the International Settlement and the French Concession.

"The next thing we have to do," Mr. Phillips continued, "is to define who may and who may not come to Shanghai and for this a committee has been formed from among representatives of the three authorities concerned which will draw up detailed regulations to specify clearly who will be considered a refugee and who will not. Shipping concerns have been advised to refuse all bookings until these regulations will have been drawn up. This work will be commenced as soon as possible." Mr. Phillips concluded, adding that the committee would possibly meet today for the first time. He declined, however, to give any indications as to the ultimate definition of a refugee. In advising all shipping concerns to refuse further bookings for the time being, Mr. Phillips stated that in the opinion of the meeting, a great deal of hardship to the prospective emigrants would thus be prevented.

"The three parties all realize," Mr. Phillips continued, "that many of the refugees already in Shanghai are expecting members of their families to come here at a future date and they may be assured that most sympathetic consideration will be given all such cases."

Queried on the subject, Mr. Phillips said that the committee will probably assume a permanent character inasmuch as many special cases are likely to arise in future and will have to be studied for their individual merits.



**Press Conference Statement**

At the Japanese press conference yesterday a Navy spokesman pointed out that, as already announced, the Jewish refugees living in the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo districts, would have to register "necessary matters" with the Japanese authorities not later than August 22.

The Japanese authorities had conducted the negotiations with the International Settlement and French Concession bodies from the humanitarian point of view, he added, and had decided to permit the landing at Shanghai of refugees, who were already on their way to Shanghai on board a vessel.

The last vessels, the passengers aboard which would be allowed to land in Shanghai, were as follows: ss. Hakusan Maru (sailing August 14), mv. Athos II (August 18), Mv. Potsdam (August 18) and ss. Conte Biancamano (August 18).

As it was necessary to hold joint consultations on the question of the refugees it had been decided, at the request of the Settlement and French Concession authorities, to arrange meetings of the various officials concerned at the Japanese Consulate-General whenever necessary.

AUG 16 1938

## 850 Refugees May Not Land Here

**S. M. C. Measure Hits  
Jewish Emigres Like  
Bombshell**

Questioned as to whether the 850 Jewish refugees who left Genoa aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Biancamano yesterday on their way to Shanghai would be permitted to land here, a high Council official questioned on the subject yesterday said that no decision had as yet been taken. Pressed as to whether there was a possibility of their being refused permission to land, he answered in the affirmative although he stressed again that no definite decision had been taken yet.

Meanwhile, a great sensation was caused among the 15,000 Jewish refugees who are now living in Shanghai and who have hardly recovered after the dramatic announcement made by the Japanese spokesman on Friday last when it was learned that a further influx into Hongkew would not be permitted. The S. M. C.'s announcement that no refugees would be able to land here in future came like a bomb-shell, for Shanghai was the only port in the world where no restrictions against Jewish emigrés existed until Monday afternoon.

### Pathetic Scenes

Pathetic scenes were witnessed in the various camps yesterday as many of the inmates were anxiously expecting the arrival of their relatives from Germany before the end of the year only to learn that they would not be allowed to land here. Families will be torn apart in view of the new measure and thousands of Jews in Germany have been robbed of hope ever to leave Germany.

On the other hand, it appears that the Shanghai Municipal Council has taken the drastic step following the Japanese decision to stop a further influx into areas under their control. It being generally felt that there was no space whatsoever for refugees south of the creek, particularly at the present time with the shortage of houses and apartments.

It was not held unlikely that both the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Japanese authorities would, however, be lenient in the enforcement of the new rule as it is known that both bodies have always been sympathetic towards the plight of these refugees.

The committee in charge of the emigrés here is understood to be studying the various questions arising from the enforcement of these measures although no meeting has been held since the S. M. C. made the announcement on Monday.

## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

AUG 15 1939

**Council's Decision**

The decision taken by the Shanghai Municipal Council to the effect that no more Jewish refugees, with the exception of those already embarked, will be allowed to land in Shanghai, though undoubtedly a painful one, will be accepted with considerable relief by those who have watched with alarm the prospect of an unlimited number of these unfortunates arriving here in the not too distant future. How far the decision of the Japanese on the same subject with regard to the areas north of the Soochow Creek influenced the Municipal Council in arriving at their decision is not clear but the area under Japanese control is the only place really capable of accommodating the large numbers which have arrived and those others which otherwise would be expected. Shanghai has nothing whatever to criticize itself about in connection with its treatment of the refugees from Europe. Nor has the Municipal Council. It has not been able to make monetary grants for their maintenance, but it has placed at their disposal buildings and land which made it possible for them to be cared for, perhaps not as perfectly as might have been desirable, but at least in a degree of security against persecution. Their advent, however, raised certain important problems of police and hospitalization, which would become more and more acute as the number of refugees grew in Shanghai, throwing a by no means inconsiderable burden upon a municipality which has many important and serious problems of its own to face. The problem presented by the influx of the refugees from Central Europe is by no means parallel with that of the Russians twenty years ago. The latter was much slower, and to a very considerable extent Shanghai, in comparatively normal times, was able to absorb them without too much dislocation of the city's economic life. But what took place in that connection over a period of years, has occurred now within a few months when Shanghai is economically in no position to absorb the new comers and may not be for some years to come. It is with regret, undoubtedly, that this decision has been reached, but if the Japanese, with unlimited space at their disposal, perceive the need for limiting the influx of refugee, how much more so must the Municipal Council whose boundaries are not capable of expansion?

1939 15

## Shanghai Municipal Council to Ban Jewish Refugees

**Consulates and Shipping Companies Notified That Emigres Will Not be Allowed to Land Here**

**D**RAMATICALLY curtailing the immigration of Jewish refugees to an already over-crowded city, the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday notified all consulates and shipping companies that no more European emigres would be allowed to disembark at Shanghai. The Jewish Refugee Committee in Shanghai was also advised of such action by the S.M.C.

A Council official explained that this sudden decision on the part of the Council was not taken in conjunction with the decision of the Japanese authorities to restrict the influx of refugees North of the Creek. Reports of these restrictions laid down by the Japanese, however, forced the Council to prohibit the entry of thousands of emigres into the area South of the Creek. The Council had received no official report of the Japanese decision to ban all Jewish refugees, who arrive in Shanghai after August 21, from the Hongkew area. "All we know about it is what we've read in the newspapers," said the official.

"We've already done more than our share here in Shanghai," continued the official, "but the point has been reached where Shanghai cannot absorb any more refugees. He pointed out the fact that if there was no room for these refugees in the area North of the Creek, where there are numerous vacant plots and empty buildings, there certainly could be no accommodations South of the Creek where every available living space is already crowded.

### Refugees En Route Unaffected

The new ruling on the part of the S.M.C. will not apply to those European emigres who have already embarked on vessels and who are on their way to Shanghai. Just how many Jewish refugees there are en route to Shanghai is difficult to determine as no specific figure can be obtained until the ships reach Hongkong. Whether these new arrivals will be allowed to take up residence in the Japanese-occupied area or not is a matter for conjecture. Meanwhile extensive negotiations are going on between the Jewish Refugee Committee and the Japanese authorities to have the emigres housed in the new centre in Pingliang Road, former site of the Aerocrete Co.

No further arrivals, other than the refugees at present on the high seas, will be allowed to disembark here. The Council is firm in this determination and will, if necessary, take steps to prevent such disembarkation. This decision on the part of the Council has not been arrived at without due consideration for the present inhabitants of Shanghai and it is not without a feeling of sympathy for the unfortunate refugees that such a drastic move has been decided upon. It was pointed out that the sudden influx of thousands of these refugees into territory inadequate and unprepared to accommodate them would have a detrimental effect on the emigres themselves.

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#### 15,000 Here Now

Jewish refugees who have already fled to the comparative security of Shanghai to escape molestation in their home-lands are now numbered at 15,000. About 5,000 more were expected to arrive here before the end of the year, and as a result of the Japanese ban, would have been compelled to seek their abode South of the Creek. With the hospital situation already acute, the burden of 5,000 more dependent people thrown on the resources of the city would be indeed a difficult one to bear.

An outbreak of any epidemic, for instance, would be disastrous. When scarlet fever struck the refugees living North of the Creek a few months ago it was coped with quite successfully because there was ample space with which to provide an emergency hospital while the refugees themselves cared for their sick compatriots. A similar epidemic among thousands of refugees living South of the Creek would be quite different as there is hardly a single vacant building, which might be used as a hospital, in the entire city and the hospitals are filled to capacity.

Following the decision of the Shanghai Municipal Council to curtail the immigration of Jewish refugees to Shanghai, the French Consul-General yesterday issued an ordinance prohibiting any more Jewish refugees from taking residence in the French Concession. All shipping companies in Shanghai were notified of the new ruling, which went into effect yesterday.

Anxious inquiries were presented by worried Jewish refugees in Shanghai last night regarding the fate of a number of emigres who are leaving Genoa tomorrow on a ship bound for Shanghai. Many refugees in Shanghai who were awaiting the arrival of relatives on this vessel were stricken with the fear that they might not meet families again. The ship is not due to sail until tomorrow but the S.M.C. edict states that only refugees who are already on their way to Shanghai may disembark here.

#### Allowed to Land in Hongkew

At the Japanese press conference yesterday a naval spokesman agreed that recent Japanese regulations in connection with Jewish emigrants in Shanghai did not prevent their landing in Hongkew. Those refugees in Hongkew, he said, if they registered with the Japanese authorities, would be allowed to remain and conduct their business.

The Japanese regulations, he continued, applied only to residents and businessmen and no other interpretation could be placed upon them. There had been no decision to stop the landing of the emigres in the Japanese Defence Sector.

The question, however, might be taken into consideration by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai, the spokesman said, as the Japanese Consul-General had been informed of the S.M.C. decision and the attitude of the F.M.C. which, he believed, was the same.

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## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

AUG 8 1939

**European Refugee Fresh  
Air Camp**

The Camp has been established by the E.R.F.A.C. Committee at Kiang-wan in the vicinity of the Stadium through the courtesy of the Japanese Authorities who placed a suitable building at the disposal of the Committee.

The site comprises one main building and four wooden huts, and these have now been converted into suitable accommodation for the children, a main dining room, dormitories, a day playroom and sick room. The Camp is capably run by volunteer adult refugees including a resident Doctor, supervised by the Committee.

The children are greatly benefiting from the wholesome food (which is delivered daily and cooked on the premises), the fresh air and kindly discipline. At present there is a regrettable lack of suitable sporting equipment, and any donation of old racquets, bats, balls, boxing gloves etc. appropriate for children between the ages of 8 and 15 will be most gratefully received by the Committee. Such articles may be sent c/o:—Mrs. Haas, Embankment Building who will ensure safe delivery to the children.

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AUG 8 1939

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## **Jewish Refugees Heckle Agent**

**Excitement Reigns on Dock  
As Emigres Demand Reason  
For Hauling Contract**

Two hundred and fifty startled Jewish refugees who arrived here about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Italian liner, ss. Victoria were the astounded witnesses of wild excitement as some of their compatriots, earlier arrivals in Shanghai, demonstrated against Dr. Karl Marx, local paid agent of the Jewish Refugee Committee, who arrived in the same vessel from Hongkong.

Shortly after the vessel had tied up to the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, members of the local committee began to divide the new arrivals into groups, preparatory to conducting them to the various refugee camps in the city. Trucks to convey the emigrés' baggage were also on hand. Suddenly one man jumped up on a table and, according to reports, demanded a public explanation as to why the transportation contract for handling the refugees' luggage had been given to a non-Jewish firm.

Several men jumped on the speaker and dragging him from the table slapped him severely, according to eyewitnesses. Meanwhile other furious men tried to get to Dr. Marx, who with his wife, was hurried to a waiting car in the midst of a husky bodyguard and whisked away to safety. After the departure of the doctor, peace was restored to the scene and the business of finding accommodations for the newcomers was resumed.

### **Discontent Flares Up**

Yesterday's incident was a flare-up of the discontent that has been felt in some refugee circles ever since the local committee signed the contract for the transportation rights some time ago. The contract was reported to have been arranged by Dr. Marx and signed by the committee upon his advice. Meanwhile, 40 Jewish refugees here had started small transportation businesses of their own, with the intention of dividing the work obtained by the arrival of each new shipload of emigres. These 40 different firms employed a total of 150 men and were indignant when they discovered that the exclusive privilege of handling the refugees' luggage had been given to one firm, and a non-Jewish firm at that.

A mass meeting of the owners and employees of the Jewish transportation firms was held in Wayside last week and the matter was put up to the local Jewish Refugee Committee. An explanation as to why the transportation monopoly had been granted to one firm was demanded and the committee, through a local Jewish newspaper, replied that they would explain the matter when Dr. Marx returned from Hongkong. The incident at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf yesterday was caused by some excitable individual who could contain himself no longer when he caught sight of Dr. Marx and demanded a show down there and then.

Dr. Marx could not be met last night but a statement is expected from him today. The refugees who arrived yesterday received accommodations in the various centres in the Wayside District.

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AUG 8 1939

### **New Refugee Camp Planned**

Work on a new Jewish refugee centre on Pingliang Road is being rushed to completion by the committee in charge of refugee camps and will be available to accommodate 3,500 persons in the near future. The property is the former site of the Aerocrete Co., and was donated for the use of the refugees by Sir Victor Sassoon. Already there are over 400 people living on the premises and working on the alterations of the lone factory building on the grounds. The building will be remodelled to make suitable living quarters for the refugees. Work on the new camp has been going on for the past ten days.

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## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

JUN 27 1939

**1,500 Refugees Due  
Before Thursday****Additional Ships Said on  
Way From Germany**

About 880 Jewish refugees from Germany are expected to arrive here aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Biancamano which is expected to come alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf at about noon today, whilst an additional 470 will reach here tomorrow on the specially-chartered liner Usuramo. These arrivals together with smaller ones on every ship from Europe—35 arrived yesterday—will bring the total number of refugees at present living here, to the vicinity of 15,000.

Accommodation for those arriving today and tomorrow has been arranged in the various refugee camps north of the Creek and construction is now going on in an endeavour to put up an additional 10,000 expected to arrive here before the end of the year.

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JUN 21 1939

## 100,000 Emigrants to Settle In Yunnan Province

National, Provincial Authorities Said  
Interested in Huge Economic Scheme

**H**AVING investigated the matter fully and having learned that the Chinese Government and the Provincial Government of Yunnan are prepared to allow 100,000 emigrants to settle in China under certain conditions, Mr. J. Berglas, noted German industrialist, called a press conference at the Cathay Hotel yesterday afternoon in order to give more details on the proposed scheme.

The plan, which for the time being is in its infancy, would call for settling of certain parts of China, particularly Yunnan province, by emigrants of the whole world, irrespective of nationality, creed or political affiliations who, carefully selected as to their abilities and provided that they can furnish amounts sufficient for feeding and shelter over a period of one year approximately, would enjoy the same rights of residence and work as the Chinese, enjoying governmental protection with the same rights and responsibilities as Chinese citizens.

A co-operative banking institution and a committee consisting of all the presidents of emigration committees all over the world would supervise the scheme, which would be run according to an economic plan to be established, whilst the committees in all parts of the world would charge themselves with the intellectual advancement as well as special and physical training to prepare future settlers for their new sphere of interest.

### Self-Supporting in One Year

According to the communal plan, it will be possible for the average emigrant to earn a decent living within a year, all the more so if efficient training is being afforded them. It is therefore presumed, according to Mr. Berglas, that the emigrants thus settled, should be able, over a period of one or two years, to establish themselves in some vocation or other.

In view of the fact that nearly all countries of the world have either closed their doors to emigrants entirely, or have rendered entry exceedingly difficult, the opportunities presented by this scheme, should not be belittled, according to Mr. Berglas, who is of the opinion that in China it is possible to attain a high standard of living with comparatively small means, whilst he opines that opportunities of reconstruction at the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese hostilities will be even greater in this immense country.

China would also benefit by the scheme, Mr. Berglas continued, and would render a great service to those nations who are unable to give shelter to emigrants.

There are at least 500,000 persons who wish to emigrate from all over the world, Mr. Berglas added, and in view of the fact that everything in connection with the present plan is being built up without political or ulterior motives and that the economic interests of the entire community will be served, it should be encouraged wherever possible, all the more so, as world charity is bound to tire as the emigration problem can only be solved on an economic basis.

Asked whether refugees at present in Shanghai would be eligible to settle in Yunnan, Mr. Berglas said that there was no reason why they should not.

#### Chinese View Favourable

Another correspondent asked whether the Chinese Government had sanctioned the scheme, whereupon he was told that from information gathered at Chungking and other places, the Government is prepared to consider the scheme favourably.

All emigration groups in the various parts of the world were informed of the scheme a few days ago and their replies and suggestions are at present being awaited before any definite date will be set for the commencement of the settling of Yunnan province, the first colony being most likely established near the Burma frontier, although no definite site had as yet been chosen.

The German authorities, it was revealed, have been informed of the scheme and view it favourably, whilst it was believed likely that the Chinese Government would make known its official opinion about the proposed scheme in the not too distant future.

Mr. Berglas, it was pointed out at the meeting, at which several members of the local Refugee Committee attended in an official capacity, had gone to a great deal of expense to visit the various parts of China which would eventually be considered as sites and had the opportunity to discuss the whole plan with national and provincial authorities who were stated to view the plan with interest.

The financial problem which would have to be studied before these settlers could take up their proposed new spheres of activities, is a difficult one, but as Mr. Berglas pointed out, there are for example about 100,000 unused affidavits for the United States and many persons there would be pleased to be relieved of the responsibility of having to guarantee relatives who plan to make their home in the United States, by contributing a comparatively smaller amount to this new scheme, which would be almost certain to ensure a future to those in quest of a new country.

Questioned with regard to the sphere of activities most likely to be of interest to new settlers, it was pointed out that all skilled labour would be employed, whilst a huge field of activity lies practically unexplored in the transportation industry, which is steadily growing owing to the increased number of highways and other means of communications that are at present under construction.

JUN 9 1939

# **Jewish Refugees : Appeal for Employment**

To the Editor of the  
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir, I appeal to every branch of the commercial community to make an effort to employ some of the unfortunate Jewish refugee lads. These boys, many of whom come from good families, are suddenly thrown upon the world in a strange country without hope as to the future. Can your readers visualize the minds of these youngsters realizing their terrible disaster and the hopelessness of their future. They are all so anxious to make good and will be only too pleased to accept any position for a small remuneration.

There are so many of them today in Shanghai living under conditions which must demoralize any young mind. Everyone must realize that idleness and the hopelessness for the future of these youngsters must, sooner or later, have a most deteriorating effect. I therefore feel that the community will rise to the occasion and find places for many of these lads from the tender years of 14 to 19 years, in offices, shops, factories and other commercial pursuits. All they require is some work so as to give them a new outlook and a little hope for the future.

I feel sure many readers when they read my appeal will come forward with an offer to give employment to one of these lads.

I will personally guarantee every youngster whom I recommend, as no one will be sent without the most careful enquiries, and the majority of these lads are sons of professional men and reputable past merchants of their own country.

I have advertised through your valued paper several times and managed to get employment for a few, but the advertisement does not appear to be sufficient. Therefore I am using your valued column to draw the attention of the general public to the urgent need of giving employment to these unfortunate youths.

So many call at my office in a distressed state of mind because they see no chance of employment that I hope my letter in today's paper will assist me in getting a good many more of these youngsters a small position. I feel sure they will prove valuable to whoever may give them an opportunity.

HENRY H. COHEN.  
133 Yuen Mung Yuen Road  
Shanghai, June 8.

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P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)  
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9/6.

JUN 6 1939

REFUGEE PROBLEM IN HONGKONG BECOMING ACUTE

Move to Start Industrial Co-operatives Gains Favour;  
Better Solution Than Charity.

Hongkong June 5.

The refugee question is becoming a more acute problem in Hongkong and there is an increasing demand that, if charity cannot be abolished, it should be made constructive.

This demand has been strengthened with the persistent influx of helpless Chinese refugees which is causing the authorities more than a little anxiety in their contemplation of the state of affairs if the war is prolonged.

Opinion seems to be unanimous that there is a limit to available funds and that merely to feed, shelter and entertain refugees is a shortsighted policy inviting an eventual collapse of the whole effort.

There is increasing comment on the question in the local press which, while giving the highest praise to the social workers, urges the expediting of the process of converting aid into an investment.

Among those familiar with the facts there is an earnest desire for the relief of the refugees to be rationalized as quickly as possible—that they should be made to support themselves and be provided with whatever suitable implements and machinery can be devised for them.

Co-operatives Admired

This desire has aroused in the Colony unstinted approval of the industrial co-operative movement in China which is considered to be a movement in which Hongkong should be allowed to take an active part.

### The Chinese Industrial Co-operatives'

Organization has set itself a gigantic task--to set up no fewer than 30,000 rural industrial districts. The main ideas are to make the people self-supporting and to check the continuous creation of new hordes of refugees, to reduce the need for charity, to supply much needed commodities which cannot be imported because of broken communications, and, by scattering Chinese industry widely to make her economically less vulnerable to air raids.

There is already a promotion committee seeking to win Hongkong's co-operation, a plan which is considered to be most desirable by close observers of the economic situation who maintain that if waste charity can be checked in any part of China the effects will be generally helpful.

But there is another school of thought who contend that the co-operative movement is inspired by more than relief considerations, and that it is designed mainly to increase China's powers of resistance. They maintain that if Hongkong takes an active part in the movement the British Colony will, in effect, be taking an active part in resistance against Japan.

#### Indirect Aid to China

The same critics contend that the use of Hongkong as a base for many departmental branches of the Chinese Government, the ready acceptance in Hongkong of Chinese bank deposits, together with the many advantages made available to Chinese refugees, including an education for their children which would otherwise not be available to them, are all factors constituting active British support for the Chiang Kai-shek régime.

However, the consensus of influential opinion is voiced by an editorial in the "South China Morning Post" which said: "Looking ahead, beyond the end of the war, it will be appreciated that this movement may have further effects. . . . The co-operative movement is deserving of Hongkong's support. No thinking man can read the excellent magazines published by the Chinese Industrial Co-operative Committee without being filled with admiration and fascinated by its possibilities. . . . The thought persists that somewhere in it there should be a place for this colony."—United Press.

JUN 5 1939

**More Jewish Refugees  
Arrive**

Adding to the number of German and Austrian Jewish refugees at present residing in this city, another 465 arrived here yesterday afternoon aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Verde. Members of the committee looking after them here, supervised their disembarkation at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf from where the new arrivals were conveyed to the various camps. The majority of those having arrived yesterday, were accommodated in the Kinchow Road camp, whilst others were taken to Ward Road, Chaofung Road, Wayside Road and the Embankment building.

The total number of refugees at present residing here is estimated to have reached 10,500, an additional 9,000 being expected to make Shanghai their new home before the end of the year.

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MAY 24 1939

## No Effort to Stem Jewish Influx

**Statement of Japanese Spokesman ; Neutral Ships Must Have Permits**

Japanese spokesmen at yesterday's press conference took a definite stand on two issues which were raised—firstly, that they would take no measures to stem the influx of Jewish refugees, intimating that it was not their direct concern and, secondly, that foreign vessels, possessing extra-territorial rights, would have to have permits to proceed from Shanghai to ports in the occupied areas.

The latter regulation would take place on June 1 and it was to be enforced to prevent the transport of essentials from occupied sectors to non-occupied areas. A correspondent wished to know why the rule was applied to neutral shipping, the reply being that it was a measure taken by the authority of the occupied territory.

The arrival of the Jewish refugees, it was suggested, might add to the commercial growth of the port and Japanese would welcome them, if this were the case—their value was not defined as yet.

In reply to another question, the spokesman stated that Japan did not contemplate conversations with Germany to prevent visas being issued, although it was admitted that emigration should be stopped at the source. Inasmuch as the "City Government" has taken over the control of the harbour and river police, could not this authority prevent immigration, it was asked, and the spokesman replied that it never was the custom to prevent the arrival legally of undesirable.

A long discussion on Manchoukuo's official position on the status of Jewish immigration was brought to a sharp close when a correspondent asked "if on a general basis they were welcome there." The reply was in the negative.

### "Commercial Ingenuity" Feared

Jewish emigrants flocking into the areas north of Soochow Creek are becoming a serious problem for the Japanese community, the "Shanghai Mainichi" said on Monday night.

Jewish "kingdoms" are being formed near the Astor House Hotel, in the Hongkew sub-agency building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and in Yangtzepoo districts, the paper said.

It was possible, the journal stated, that these emigrants from Europe may encroach upon the rights and interests of Japanese residents in Hongkew because of their "peculiar commercial ingenuity."

Their number already is 9,000 and it was expected that it will increase to 20,000 within this year, the daily said.

W. S. P. M.  
E. J. H.  
J. S. P. M.  
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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

MAY 5 1939

PRESIDENT Manuel Quezon will sail to Polillo Island in the Pacific off the coast of Tayabas Province to study the possibility of establishing a Jewish refugee colony on the island, it was announced in Manila.

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## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

MAY 2 1939

**The New Immigrants**

The plight of the Jewish refugees from Europe who have reached Shanghai has been ventilated at length in a German-Jewish newspaper which has been started to cater for their needs. These refugees are indeed in a very difficult position. Many of them are of the artisan class, and they find no market in Shanghai for their labours. They cannot begin to compete with the Chinese and they complain of an unwillingness among members of the foreign community to employ them in tasks which custom has associated with native workers. This complaint is not made carpingly, for the generosity of the Shanghai public in lending assistance to the destitute has been greatly appreciated. The refugees, however, very rightly want to find means of supporting themselves. They are not anxious to exist on charity, which has proved demoralizing to many a community in the past and bids fair to prove the same in their case. They want the chance to work. And that, unfortunately, is the want of a good many persons who are not refugees or outcasts from any country, but have found themselves almost destitute as a result of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The enterprise of those refugees who have opened small shops and established themselves sufficiently to earn their own bread and butter cannot be too highly commended. But not all of them can do this sort of thing. Those who cannot, face no very hopeful future. For until normal conditions are restored in this country, there seems to be little chance of their absorption in the business or industrial machine. In the meantime it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to discourage immigration, which can only complicate an already most involved problem.

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# Russians, Jewish Refugees Satisfied With Business

Hongkew Sees Opening of New Establishments Daily;  
Confidence Reigns Amongst Shop-keepers

WITH large areas in Hongkew. Wayside and Yangtszepoo still in ruins and no apparent attempt being made to clear away the debris, these districts are assuming a more businesslike atmosphere from day to day as new shops, bars, restaurants and cabarets open their doors for business. Most of the owners of these establishments are foreigners, Jewish refugees and Russians forming the bulk of those who are confident in the future of Hongkew and who seem to be making their living by catering to residents of the districts north of Soochow Creek.

As a result of a survey made by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" it appears that most of the owners of these establishments are satisfied, some of them earning actually more than they need for their living expenses, whilst others complain of cut-throat competition and the frivolity with which Shanghaianders are inclined to change their sources of supply with no apparent reason.

## Cash Only

"Cash Only" seems to be the motto of business men in the northern part of the Settlement and credit is not allowed to anyone. In that, most of the shop-keepers concur and this seems to be one of the redeeming features of owning a retail business on the other side of the bridge. Posters in shop-windows and inside the business establishments, are almost all in German and this seems to indicate that the larger proportion of customers are Jewish refugees living in Wayside.

Bakeries, where excellent samples of Vienna's renowned *Mehlspeisen* are available, are scattered all over and particularly near Wayside, whilst confectionaries and restaurants are well patronized and the reporter found difficulty in getting a table.

"Don't think that these people consume a great deal," said the young proprietor of one of these establishments in nearly perfect English. "You see, in Austria and Germany we have *Kaffeehäuser*, where businessmen meet throughout the day and conclude their deals in a similar manner to the Chinese who meet in tea-shops. They order a cup of coffee and then sit around for a number of hours, talking and reading the newspapers which we also supply, whilst every ten or fifteen minutes, the waiter brings them a fresh glass of water."

In fact, on looking around, the reporter found that with the exception of one or two, all the patrons were sitting behind an empty coffee cup, smoking and talking.

## Small Bills

"When they leave, their bill usually amounts to 25 cents which is the cost of a cup of coffee," the man continued, "and when one has to pay rent, servants, light and other bills at the end of the month, you can figure out for yourself how difficult it is to make both ends meet."

There are shoe-maker establishments, electricians, pharmacies, carpenters and many other shops, all of which seem to be busy, even though they could do with a lot more trade.

Bars and cabarets cater to the Japanese civilians and officers mostly, and their business usually begins at sunset and often is still going strong in the early hours of the morning.

## No Language Difficulties

"Language difficulties?" the owner of one of these establishments ironically repeated, "why there is no trouble at all. Usually my customers

know how to express their wishes in English and if this is not the case, they come up and point their fingers to whatever beverage they wish to consume. They are a very pleasant lot of customers and seem to be so fond of occidental music that my musicians often complain of not being able to play continuously for a number of hours."

There are hostesses too, some of them refugees, others Russians, Koreans, and Japanese. They sit at the tables with the Japanese patrons and here too no language difficulties seem to prevail, most of the conversation being carried on by sign-language, whilst smiles on both sides indicate the pleasant subjects being discussed.

Even photographers have established themselves along Broadway and report reasonably good business, mostly in passport pictures required for passes.

A few Russian shop-keepers have also opened their doors and confine themselves to selling provisions. They have also opened a number of restaurants and there seems to be no great amount of competition between the Russian and Jewish establishments.

"Russians like Russian food and the refugees are fond of the food to which they were accustomed before coming to China," said a Russian restaurant owner who has a modest establishment on Ward Road, "and so we carry on our business without any competition worth speaking of," he concluded.

A few Chinese have also opened again for business, particularly near the intersection of Broadway and East Seward Road, where trunk-shops, cigarette and exchange shops and other establishments owned by Chinese, are mostly situated. The exchange shops, the reporter learned, did good business, better, as a matter of fact than prior to the war, whilst the trunk manufacturers are also experiencing a boom, with Japanese soldiers and sailors coming in to make purchases prior to returning to their home-land.

## No Lobsters

Pharmacies in the hands of Russian and Jewish owners, are satisfied with business conditions and the reporter gained the impression that the bulk of those interviewed by him, were confident in the future of Hongkew and other districts and would not consider opening businesses south of the creek even if they had the money required to do it.

"We know what our customers want, because as a whole they are a more homogeneous lot than those on the other side of the creek and their needs are more or less the same," said a Jewish provision store owner. "I am certain for instance that no one will come in here to ask for lobsters and therefore I do not require to stock this delicacy, whereas if I was on the other side of the creek, it would be necessary to do so, with the result that I would make a loss if no one came in to ask for lobsters."

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

APR 25 1939

**Jewish Refugees Here  
Now Total 8,400**

Over 220 Jewish refugees arrived here yesterday aboard the Gneisenau and the Hakusaku Maru and, with the expected arrival of 850 today aboard the Conte Biancamano, the total number of Jewish refugees at present in Shanghai was expected to reach 8,400 before night-fall.

Accommodation for the new arrivals has been arranged for in two homes, one at Ward Road where some 835 are living already, whilst the other premises on Chaoufung Road were completed yesterday and will be able to accommodate the rest.

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## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

APR 16 1939

**Refugee Funds:  
Would a Lottery Help?**

To the Editor of the  
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I see from statements in your esteemed newspaper that there is a possibility in the near future, that the Committee for the Jewish Refugees will be without funds.

May I forward a suggestion, namely, to start a small lottery (monthly) with the view of obtaining funds for those poor people. I am sure that both the Municipalities would permit such a lottery, I would suggest to conduct it on the same lines as are the Racing Staff Champion Sweepstakes, \$1 per ticket and \$.20 for a fifth part, print between 15-20,000 tickets, and make the first prize \$1,000 second prize \$500, and third prize \$250, with some smaller prizes following. I do think it should work, everybody has \$.20 to spend and to get the possibility of winning \$200 I think would appeal to any small man on the street.

As to the organization, it could be conducted without much expense. Let the Jewish Refugees' Committee choose amongst the refugees and form a small staff who could attend to the inner working and accounting. What do you say Mr. M. Speelman? We all admire your efforts and have trust in you.

SYMPATHIZER.

Shanghai, Apr. 15.

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APR 4 1939

### Now Over 7,000 Jewish Refugees in Shanghai

With the arrival, shortly after noon yesterday, of 550 Jewish refugees from Austria and Germany, who were passengers aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Verde, the total number of European refugees at present in Shanghai has passed the 7,200 mark. Members of the various committees looking after these people here were at the Customs Jetty to receive the new arrivals and to convey them to their temporary lodgings. Sir Victor Sassoon was seen in front of the Customs Jetty, busily engaged in taking moving pictures of the throngs who keenly awaited the refugees.

Too high!  
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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

MAR 29 1939

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY

No. *B. D.*

Date

## 600 Jews Leave Reich To Seek New Home

Majority Coming to Shanghai  
In Italian Vessel

Frankfurt-on-Main, Mar. 27.

A party of 600 Jews left here today by special train for Genoa, from where they will sail on the Conte Biancoamano on March 29 to Singapore, Shanghai, the Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China and Siam.

The emigrants are mostly young or medium-aged. They are of both sexes and all professions are represented. A majority are going to Shanghai.

Aided by different international societies for the aid of Jewish emigrants, each carried a handbag with a few belongings. The party was conducted to the Italian frontier by

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MAR 27 1939

### The Refugees: And the Volunteer Corps

To the Editor of the  
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I remember not so long ago, in a speech made by the Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, an appeal was made for the enlistment of more recruits to swell the ranks of the Corps. In this connection, I wonder if any attempts were made to sign up some of the men from the

ranks of the large number of recently-arrived European refugees.

I am positive that there is a wealth of military talent among these men and there should not be any difficulty in getting them to enlist considering that the opportunity would provide them with many adherent benefits. For those not militarily inclined, the special police department of the S.M.C. or the French Concession would be equally interesting.

By enlisting in any of the aforementioned volunteer units, they would be able to come into contact with a good number of Shanghai foreigners thereby giving them a golden opportunity not only to fraternize but to improve their English language. At the same time, it would provide them with a little diversion and recreation and help them to forget their troubles.

Perhaps my suggestion is a little belated, however, I think a little publicity in your columns would not be amiss.

F. N. W. D.

Shanghai, March 25.

W. S. Pitt  
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J. P. P.  
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## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

MAR 21 1939

**More Jewish Refugees  
Arrive Here**

An additional 400 refugees from Austria and Germany arrived in Shanghai yesterday aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Victoria and will bring the number of Jewish refugees at present in Shanghai, nearly to 6,400. As usual, members of the committees looking after these people, were at the Customs Jetty to receive them and to send them to the quarters that had been reserved for them.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

MAR 6 1939

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. D. OFFICE
No. S. B. D. 322
Date

## More Jewish Refugees Arrive Here

450 on Conte Rosso:  
Total Over 4,000

Bringing the total number of Jewish refugees at present in Shanghai well over the 4,000 mark, an additional 450 German and Austrian Jews arrived here aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Rosso yesterday afternoon.

As has been the custom on previous occasions, a large number of members of the committee looking after the new arrivals here were at the Customs Jetty and saw them through the usual customs formalities, whilst a large number of trucks were drawn up at the entrance, to take care of the luggage.

Yesterday's arrivals, it was understood, will be housed in the Embankment Building, where a section of the building has been put at the disposal of the Refugee Committee, whilst some of the bachelors will find accommodation in the new home, which some time ago was thrown open on Ward Road and which can accommodate up to 1,200 persons.

An additional number of refugees is expected here within the next few months, estimates going as high as 6,000, who, according to various sources, have booked passages for the Far East and mostly Shanghai.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including a large 'X' and the word 'CAL'.

FEB 25 1939

**More Jewish Refugees  
Arrive Here**

Some 85 additional Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria, arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the North German Lloyd liner Scharnhorst. The total number of Jewish refugees now living in this city, is thus nearing the 3,500 mark and from information received locally, another 700 to 800 are expected to arrive before the end of March.

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FEB 1 1939

# Jewish Refugee Home on Ward Road is City Within City

Committee Worried Over Unprecedented Influx Of Destitute Jews from Europe

"I AM at a loss to know what is going to happen", said Mr. M. Speelman, chairman of the European Jewish Refugee committee, when questioned by a "North-China Daily News" reporter yesterday with regard to what his committee contemplated doing when the 1,000 refugees which, according to cable reports embarked for Shanghai a few days ago, will arrive here. "Certainly, many persons in Shanghai are helping us in contributing money, clothing and other articles of which we can make use", Mr. Speelman continued, "but, whilst the aid thus far received was almost sufficient to cover the needs of those already here, it will not even go half-way to meet the demands on our resources when the new batch of refugees arrive."

Mr. Speelman then suggested that the reporter should go to the home which is at present being fixed up on Ward Road, opposite the Gaol and which formerly housed a Chinese primary school. The building was placed at the disposal of the committee by the Shanghai Municipal Council about a month ago, and ever since, a Chinese contractor and a number of refugees have been busy adapting the various buildings to their new use.

A member of the committee acted as a guide and the tour, which lasted the better part of two hours, was a revelation. The school has not merely been transformed into a dormitory but will actually be an independent unit which, as far as possible, will satisfy all its own needs.

Whilst sleeping accommodation for 1,200 persons will be available once the constructional work has been completed in about a fortnight, there is a hospital, an operation theatre, school-rooms, a dining room capable of seating 200 persons which will thus necessitate six shifts for each meal, tailor and shoe-maker establishments and other work-shops which will all be operated by the refugees themselves and solely for their need.

The kitchen is an exact replica of the one constructed for the Salvation Army at its French Concession camp, whilst the dining-hall is situated in a newly-constructed shed and has been so adapted that it may be used as a class-room at the same time. Three buildings house large sleeping-halls, where bunker-like beds—one on top of the other—have been installed.

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FEB 1 1939

## Hospital Near Completion

The hospital which is now being completed, will have a special isolation ward, and three large halls, whilst the theatre, the consultation room and a pharmacy in which the required medicaments will be prepared, take up the remainder of the rooms.

Catering arrangements have been completed and, according to the committee member who accompanied the "North-China Daily News" representative on his tour, it will cost \$17.50 per month to feed and lodge one person. The home at Ward Road is mainly intended for single men although for the beginning, and pending completion of other similar homes, women and children will also be admitted.

Strict discipline, will be enforced and those in charge of the running of the camp—two former officers who also came here as refugees—foresee considerable difficulty in this respect due to the vast difference in age between the youngest and the oldest person to live there.

Particular worry is also being attached to the fact that it will be necessary to keep this little community of 1,200 busy throughout the day and efforts are now already being made to devise plans whereby persons may be taught another profession than their own, if in their ordinary field of activity they should have no scope in Shanghai.

In the compound there are large tracts of land and it is planned to grow vegetables there whilst one part will be used as a playground. The carpenter shop, once installed, will do all the work that may be required whilst the shoe-maker and tailor establishments which are to commence operations within a few weeks, will be very much in demand. Two sewing machines were expected at the home yesterday, at which a number of refugee women will seam the 2,400 bed-sheets which will be required and which are now being cut from the bales of material recently received from Sir Victor Sassoon.

## Want Work

"Give me work, I want work, I will do anything you tell me" said one of the refugees, a middle-aged

FEB 1 1938

carpenter, when he saw the committee man arrive, and according to one of those responsible for the running of the home, work is needed more than anything else as the refugees begin to become restless after such a long period of inactivity.

There are about 2,300 refugees in Shanghai at present, of whom some 400 are able to support themselves. Thus, 1,900 have to be looked after by the committee whilst, if the past is any indication, at least 1,000 are expected to arrive here within the next month or so, apart from the 1,000 which are known to have left Italy a few days ago en route to Shanghai and of whom the committee has not heard directly as yet.

#### Committee Worried

Plans as to how this tremendous influx of mostly destitute persons will be met are to be discussed at a meeting which is being held this afternoon, and at which representatives of both committees at present looking after the refugees, will attend.

Meanwhile, a large number of those who arrived aboard the Conte Verde on Sunday are forced to sleep on the floor of the Synagogue on Museum Road as no other suitable place has as yet been found. Straw has been strewn on the floors and a number of prominent ladies are seeing to it that these people are being fed twice daily.

A large number of refugees are also living at the Embankment Building where part of the building has been allotted to them temporarily. Meanwhile, the committee is negotiating to obtain the loan of suitable buildings in the Hongkew district which could be adopted to the requirements that will have to be faced in the near future.

Efforts have been made to find employment for some of the specialized men in other parts of China but up to now these attempts have only had little success. The chances for suitable jobs in Shanghai are very slim however and this is worrying the committee to a very considerable extent.

# NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

JAN 20 1939

## More Jewish Refugees Arrive Here

### Some 420 Swell Local Colony Of Destitute Jews

Swelling the total number of refugees in Shanghai to some 2,000, an additional 420 Jews from Germany and Austria arrived here late yesterday afternoon aboard the ss. Conte Verde.

They reached the Customs Jetty at 7 p.m. and after having gone through the inspection of their luggage, they were conveyed to the quarters that had been reserved for them in the Hongkew district by the various committees looking after the refugees here.

Another 1,000 refugees from Germany and Austria are expected to arrive here within the next three weeks and it is believed that more will make this city their port of destination in future, as they find it practically impossible to obtain visas for entry into any other country.

By far the larger proportion of those arriving here are destitute although some have been able to find positions with local firms whilst a few arrived here with money.

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A. S. Pitt  
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## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

JAN 16 1939

### More Jewish Refugees Arrive Here

Some 240 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria arrived here at noon yesterday aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Victoria. Most of them disembarked at the Customs Jetty at about 4 o'clock, where the committee looking after them directed them to the various rooms—mostly in the Hongkew and Wayside district—which had been reserved for them.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

JAN 13 1939

EUROPEAN JEWISH  
REFUGEES

Donations and gifts in kind  
are urgently needed.

Committee :

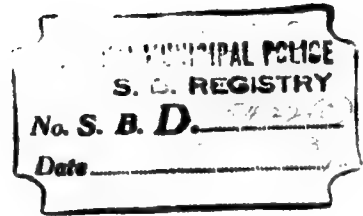
D. E. J. Abraham  
Ellis Hayim  
J. Hollzer  
M. Speelman, Chairman

Telephone 82180

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## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

JAN 1 1939

### Discrimination:

#### No Cases as Yet

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A few days ago, you ran a "leaderette" arguing rather strongly against creating employment for German and Austrian Jewish refugees by a policy of dismissal.

What prompted this editorial reaction is not altogether clear. So far, no Shanghai firms—including, of course, Jewish establishments—seem in any way to have discriminated against their non-Jewish employees, nor are there any indications that they contemplate doing so in future.

It seems to me that you fired your broadside precisely and with the utmost accuracy in the wrong direction, as racial discrimination is rearing its unbeautiful head in entirely different quarters. Proof positive is offered by the "Positions Wanted" column of your own esteemed paper, in which two jobs were offered to so-called Aryans on the very day when you advised the local firms not to consider the racial affiliations of the unemployed.

Being of an inquisitive turn of mind, I should be happy to learn whether or not this is to be regarded as a fair sample of the much-advertised British fairness?

BEWILDERED ANTHROPOLOGIST.

Shanghai, Dec. 31.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

JAN 3 1939

SHANGHAI	SPECIAL POLICE
	REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.	542261
Date	3

PHILIPPINES TO OPEN DOOR TO GERMAN JEWS

Sr. Quezon Speaks Against Anti-Foreign Spirit.

Manila, P.I. Jan. 2.

Warning against an anti-foreign attitude on the part of Filipinos, President Manuel L. Quezon has announced his willingness to facilitate the entry of German Jews into the Philippines, if they will not be a burden on the government.

President Quezon said the Filipinos should not entertain anti-foreign sentiments, "in the first place", he said, "it is not right, and in the second place it is dangerous. It is not right because I want the Filipinos to be as hospitable as a nation as they are as individuals. It is dangerous because the Philippines are not in a position to be provoking any nation...

"My attitude towards the German Jews is that of co-operation. I am against the influx of large numbers of immigrants as that will create a problem for us, but I am not going to close our doors to oppressed people. This is the time to show that we love liberty, by opening our shores to persecuted people. -- United Press.

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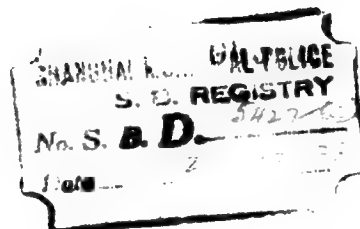
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MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. E. REGISTRY  
No. S. B. D. 422(c)  
Date

North China Daily News, 1-1-39

The Hilfsfund Fuer Deutsche Juden has removed its offices from 267 Kiangse Road to 1 South Tiendong Road, Embankment Building, Ground Floor, Telephone 41083. The name of the Hilfsfund Fuer Deutsche Juden has been changed into "Relief Society for German and Austrian Jews" from January 1, 1939.

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## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEC 29 1938

### The Jewish Refugees

The "North-China News" is very glad indeed to set at rest the canard which has been current for some days to the effect that the Chinese General Omnibus Co. was contemplating discharging certain of its Russian employees and giving their jobs to some of the newly arrived refugees. It is unfortunate that the rumour was ever allowed to gain currency, for it is quite clear that the best interests of Shanghai lie in doing everything to prevent any outbreak of anti-Jewish sentiment in this city. It would have been a good thing if some form of authoritative action could have been taken to prevent that descent of large numbers of refugees upon this port, but as things stand this has been impossible, and Shanghai has been obliged willy-nilly to accept large numbers of destitute people at a time when its well known generosity has been placed under severe strain by the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Of late there has been much speculation concerning the possibility of the replacement of Gentile labour by some of the Jewish refugees. It should be made quite plain from the outset that this proceeding is wholly undesirable, and that any employer doing such a thing is rendering a definite disservice to the community as a whole. Racial discrimination can only invite retaliation, and when this is realized it can be readily understood that if such a practice is permitted to rule in Shanghai a state of affairs will be brought about which will be deplorable. A great deal of Shanghai's prosperity in the past has been due to the manner in which the various communities have been able to co-operate and to the good understanding which has prevailed amongst them. If the advent of these refugees is to throw the apple of discord into the midst of Shanghai, and to set community against community the results may very well prove tragic, and militate against the future return of that prosperity for which Shanghai as a whole so devoutly hopes. It is obvious that the absorption of the thousands

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

DEC 28 1938

**A Mere Canard:**

**Rumour Denied by Bus Co.**

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The latest rumour of rather a great importance to some, was circulated through the city and also mentioned by the Friday evening News Commentator of one of the local broadcasting stations: It is with regard to the probable dismissal of Russian employees and their subsequent substitution by the newly-arrived refugees from the ~~German~~ occupied areas, by the well-known C.G.O. Co.

It just interested us as a matter of fact, what possible advantages could be derived out of a dismissal of a large, thoroughly trained, efficient and often speaking three languages personnel, and of its consequent substitution by another, lacking all these qualifications.

Were this move carried out by our thoroughly respected Omnibus Co. or by any other firm it would bring about no good, as most of these Russian employees are on best of terms with the Shanghai Jewish population and it would be most unsatisfactory to create thus a tense atmosphere, as justly remarked by the above-mentioned Commentator.

Though we mean to say nothing against the good intentions of the local leading concerns, this is certainly no way out of the quandary.

NOT DISINTERESTED.

Shanghai, Dec. 27.

\*\*\*The China General Omnibus Company yesterday denied knowledge of any plans to dispense with the services of "r Russian employees and to re them with newly-arrived re...-20.

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DEC 23 1933

## THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

The growing influx of Jewish refugees from Central Europe into Shanghai is a feature of present political conditions which is already giving rise to considerable anxiety in local authoritative circles. During the past seventeen months the charity of Shanghai has been strained to the utmost by the demands which have been made upon it in order to care for the many thousands of Chinese refugees who sought shelter in the foreign areas immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities. Fortunately the large numbers which had to be cared for have considerably diminished, but there is still a large number of indigents who have to be fed and housed, and will probably continue to be in need until conditions are such that they will again be able to return to their homes in the country, but, even then, there will be the problem to be faced of supplying them with the wherewithal to resume earning their own livelihoods. There is also the probability that the longer present abnormal conditions are permitted to continue, the greater will be the danger of creating a definitely pauperized class with a perpetual demand upon the good nature of the community. The manner in which Shanghai has responded to the requests for assistance is something which redounds greatly to the credit of the various sections of the community, and during the last seventeen months the largeness of Shanghai's heart has been demonstrated in a manner which has astonished even those who realize how charitably inclined it is. This present influx of refugees presents difficulties which have not existed in previous years when Shanghai has been called upon to do its best for them. The advent of the Russian refugees in their thousands following the revolution does not provide a parallel, for then there was only the one problem to be faced. Today the situation is complicated by the fact that Shanghai burdened with its own domestic difficulties arising out of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, is obliged by force of circumstances over which it has absolutely no control, to assume the responsibilities of caring for thousands of refugees from Europe who have nowhere else to go.

With well over a thousand refugees from Germany and Austria already in Shanghai the city is faced with the probability that with each successive ship from Europe more hundreds will be brought in, and it is confidently expected that by the end of March somewhere in the neighbourhood of 4,000 newcomers will have been added to the foreign community. That does not tell the whole tale, for it is obvious that even more than that may be expected during the ensuing months, and by the end of the year unless means are found for diverting them elsewhere that total may be very considerably swelled. Without being unduly alarmist it must be emphasized that the outlook is indeed grave, and almost superhuman efforts will be necessary if the new arrivals are to be cared for properly. With unemployment as it is at the present time, it is quite clear that the absorption of these refugees into the Shanghai labour market will be slow in the extreme. Amongst practically all nationals in Shanghai there is an uncomfortable amount of un-

employment, and it is only to be expected that the various communities will give preference to their own nationals before the new refugees, so that the problem which is being created will be rendered all the more difficult of solution by the very fact that the process must be slow. It is, of course, possible that many of the professional people will find an outlet for their activities, but even here Shanghai is already so well stocked with men of expert ability that the inevitable competition which will be created must have a baneful effect upon the fortunes of those who have already established themselves. People less well equipped will undoubtedly find it more difficult to establish a niche for themselves, and it is this section of the newcomers which must present the greatest difficulty to those concerned for their welfare. In their case the labour market is hopelessly overstocked against them, while there is the very grave danger that, if people at present in employment are displaced for racial reasons in favour of the refugees, a growth of anti-Semitism may be fostered which would be nothing short of deplorable.

It is quite clear to those who are undertaking the work of caring for those unfortunate people that the raising of the large additional sums of money required for the task is quite beyond Shanghai's ability, generous as it has been in the past. In this connection it is suggested that appeals will have to be made abroad for a share of the funds which are already being raised. Thus it is to be hoped that if a request is addressed to Earl Baldwin's Fund for Refugees for assistance it will be favourably considered, while undoubtedly similar appeals will be made to the United States. It should be borne in mind that Shanghai's problem is merely a part of the general difficulty created by the flight of Jews from Central Europe, that Shanghai is having forced upon it a burden which in its present circumstances it is wholly unable to handle unaided, and that unless help in very substantial proportions is forthcoming the condition of those people may become tragic in the extreme. The work which is already being done for the Chinese refugees in Shanghai must be continued. It is indeed a first charge upon Shanghai's charity, and it cannot in fairness to the indigent Chinese, and in the interests of the whole community now to be discontinued. The case for outside help is consequently a strong one, and it is hoped that this will be realized abroad, for without very generous outside assistance Shanghai will find itself wholly incapable of doing anything more than a little towards alleviating this newly imported distress. This article is written in no sense disparagingly of the newcomers. It would be contrary to the good traditions of Shanghai if it did not do its utmost to care for them, but it must be emphasized that this difficulty which might have been taken in the city's ordinary stride in normal conditions, is aggravated by the peculiar circumstances in which Shanghai finds itself. Without very considerable help these people must inevitably starve, and most of that help will have to come to Shanghai from abroad.

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## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEC 22 1938

# **Jewish Refugees: Why Do they Come Here?**

To the Editor of the  
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers explain a question which has given rise to a considerable amount of discussion lately? Without anything much in the way of advance notice Shanghai is apparently to be called upon to accommodate a large number of Jewish refugees from Europe. Just how many will come here and why?

Obviously, since they have been evicted from Germany and Italy they must go somewhere, but surely a better haven of refuge might have been selected?

Shanghai at the present moment is (1) extremely hard-up (2) absolutely lacking in accommodation (3) not over well-supplied with foodstuffs, fuel, etc. (4) faced with a refugee problem of a considerably more deserving nature (viewed locally).

Further, there appears no immediate prospect of an improvement in the existing state of affairs. There is, instead, the likelihood of worse times to come. It is, for example, quite on the cards that when the defeated Japanese troops eventually withdraw from China, Shanghai may have a close-up of some real fighting, and be without any facilities for wholesale evacuation of non-combatants.

One would, therefore, like to know the reason for his sudden influx from Germany and further South. Was it approved in advance by the Municipal Council or at the invitation of the Ta-Tao Government?

Shanghai, Dec. 19.

Puzzled.

217-2212



## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEC 3 1938

# Japan Refuses to Persecute Jews

**Special Conditions in  
China Occupied Areas;  
Spokesman Explains**

Tokyo, Dec. 2.

Officials of the Ministries of Education and Home Affairs today denied a foreign press report that three Austrian instructors of the Kobe Conservatory had been discharged because of their Jewish extraction, following the conclusion of a cultural agreement between Japan and Germany.

A message from Kobe stated that the three Austrian instructors were teaching in the conservatory as usual.

"No racial discrimination or anti-Semitism is enforced either in Japan or in Japanese occupied territory in China," a spokesman of the Foreign Office declared today. Similar conditions prevailed in Manchoukuo, according to the spokesman.

A group of six Jews arrived in Manchuli recently and two were staying at Harbin while four passed through Manchoukuo to North China, the spokesman said.

The second group of 29 Jews arrived in Manchuli on November 27 and they are now staying in Mukden. Thirty more Jews reached Manchuli on November 29, the spokesman stated.

Jews were allowed to enter Manchoukuo either for residence or transit to North China, the spokesman further said.

Asked by foreign correspondents whether free entry was being granted to foreigners by Japan and Manchoukuo, the spokesman stated: "No free entry is granted, but the immigration law of either Japan or Manchoukuo is not so strict as in the United States."

The spokesman said that undesirable persons would be denied entry to Japan, Manchoukuo and especially the Japanese occupied territory in China where special conditions prevailed.—Domei.

## New Moves in Belch Due

Berlin, Dec. 2.

Further anti-Jewish measures are expected to be announced here shortly.

It is believed that Jews will be compelled to wear a special badge, while those living in cheap residences will be given notice to leave and to apply for shelter in the residences of rich Jews living in the West End.—Havas.

## Jews Made to Suffer in Greece

Athens, Dec. 2.

German and Italian firms in Greece have been instructed, by their head offices, to dismiss from their staffs all persons who are not of pure Aryan origin.—Reuter.

*[Handwritten signature and initials]*

## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

NOV 30 1938

**Italian Travel:  
No Bar to Foreign Jews**

To the Editor of the  
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—For the benefit of your Jewish readers and of the public in general, we shall be grateful if you will be good enough to bring to their knowledge, through the medium of your esteemed paper, the following news:

"Contrary to rumours circulating in certain foreign countries Italian official circles state that foreign Jews are free to enter, and travel in, Italy provided, naturally, that they have an ordinary passport or some other document of identification and this in the same manner as required from all foreigners visiting the kingdom."

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TOURIST BUREAU,  
Shanghai, Nov. 29.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

NOV 30 1938

## Tientsin Refuses Entry To Jewish Refugees

Japanese Army Says Most  
Are "Communists"

Tokyo, Nov. 29.

Japanese military authorities have decided to refuse permission for Jews deported from Germany to enter Tientsin on the grounds that most of them are Communists, according to a press report received here today.

The authorities' decision was said to have been communicated to various quarters. Jewish residents of the British and French Concessions in Tientsin have organized a Jewish relief committee, the report said, with a view to providing accommodation for about 2,000 Jews there.—Domei.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

NOV 25 1938

## Concentration Camp Torments

**Jewish Refugees From Germany and Austria  
Describe Experiences ; Cruel Punishments**

**T**HE number of Jewish refugees in Shanghai was brought up to total of about 460 with the arrival yesterday aboard the ss. Conte Verde, of an additional 180 from Germany and Austria. Pathetic sights were witnessed as these people disembarked from the tender shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when anxiously they proceeded to the Customs shed to have their luggage examined.

Very little arrived as a matter of fact because most of the luggage of the travellers from Berlin, was detained at the German frontier to be examined for possible currency smuggling, so that the majority of those arriving yesterday had nothing but the original hand-luggage which they had taken along for their two days' trip from Berlin to Trieste. They were informed that their other luggage would reach here with the next steamer.

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NOV 23 1938

## Jewish Refugees Arrive Here

Large Numbers from Central Europe ; Committees Give Temporary Aid

When the first batch of Jewish doctors arrived here from Germany aboard the ss. Conte Verde, in spring 1934, Shanghai was rather worried as to how these 80 physicians would be in a position to make a living in this city. Some went to the interior and others left for other shores whilst the majority opened practices here and are now, doing as a whole, quite well.

Since August of this year, another 290 Jews have arrived in Shanghai and this time from Austria. At least 30 doctors are included, some of whom have already left for Mission hospitals in the interior where they are filling places vacated by Chinese physicians who were forced to leave when the Japanese occupied the various districts. Others again have opened practices here although they are vastly in the minority because most of them left Austria without any money, having been obliged to give up everything.

### Many Grades Represented

There are not only doctors amongst this year's emigrants. A glance through the lists which are kept by the two committees who have made it their duty to assist the refugees, will find hairdressers, journalists, tailors, businessmen, and lawyers intermixed with bakers, mechanics, cooks, teachers, architects and engineers. None of them have any money as all they were permitted to take along was the sum of £2 after they had paid their tickets in Vienna prior to their departure. Some of them were in a position to take along the instruments which they require to carry on their trade, whilst many, unaware of the real conditions in Shanghai, brought furniture, glassware, radio-sets and such other things which they thought would not be obtainable here. One case is known where a professional man brought even his office-desk and chair along thinking that he would not be able to obtain furniture here.

With the exception of three who arrived on German steamers and some 15 who found their way here via Siberia, all these emigrants came to Shanghai on Italian steamers as the German and Italian lines were the only ones to accept register marks in payment for the fares. On one French steamer which arrived recently, some 20 Austrians set foot on Chinese soil but they were among the few people who, notwithstanding the stringent currency regulations, were able to deposit some monies in foreign countries.

### Committees Give Help

How to travel from Vienna to Shanghai on £2 is in itself an almost incredible feat if one considers that the trip at a minimum takes about

26 days. Yet they all arrived here without debts, although in most cases they would not have had the necessary 20 cents to take a rickshaw from the Customs Jetty to wherever they wanted to go. In Shanghai however, there are two committees who have made it their task to help these people as much as they can. One of these organizations is purely Jewish, whilst the other was organized to help all sorts of refugees irrespective of their nationality, creed or political beliefs. Each destitute refugee arriving here, is given a living allowance of \$80 per month, which has to suffice to keep soul and body together for 30 days. How long these committees, which have not as yet appealed for funds to the Shanghai public, will be able to carry on, is something nobody knows, whilst those in charge do not know how to face the future in view of the fact that at least 200 additional Jews both from Austria and Germany are expected to arrive at the end of this week. This is not all however, for a few weeks ago, a Reuter message from Trieste indicated that steamers for the Italian Far East were booked up for the rest of the year by Jews desirous of making Shanghai their second home. Thus Shanghai is threatened with the second biggest influx of political refugees within the past 20 years. As some 3,000 Jews are expected to arrive here within the next year or so.

Some of them have found work. Salaries of \$80 to \$100 is usually the highest they are able to obtain as most of them, not acquainted with local conditions, do not even speak sufficient English to make themselves understood. One man for instance has a job in a foreign-owned bakery earning \$80 a month, whilst another can be found repairing broken-down motorcars in a local garage. Advertisements in local newspapers indicate that a number of people have opened tailoring and hair-dressing establishments whilst a number of Viennese musicians, entertain at local night-clubs. By far the vast majority however are still on the search for work. Some of them live in rented rooms, whilst some stay in a large residential building in Hongkew, which was put at their disposal by the two committees. Another batch lives in the Salvation Army Hostel.

What will become of them nobody knows. With conditions as they are in Shanghai at present, there is little hope that even the best of them will be able to make a living notwithstanding the efforts that are being made to place them in suitable positions. They have no other place to go as nobody wishes to admit destitute refugees and they will consequently have to stay here for some time to come.

## NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SEP 9 1938

**Lot of the Jews :**  
**A Pathetic Question**

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Again today, as so many many times in the past, I have read the headlines: "FUEHRER ATTACKS JEWISH PEOPLE". Why? Why? Why? What have the Jews ever done to Hitler, or anyone else, for that matter, to be treated so inhumanely by a "civilized" nation? Why is it that practically everyone nowadays hates the Jews—who are a quiet and peace-loving people? Why can't they even have peace in their own land—Palestine?

The Jews are supposed to be God's chosen people—but are they? Surely God in his mercy would not let anyone suffer so much—be they his chosen people or not! We are all human beings, why should Herr Hitler and his Germans be so far above the Jews? What are Hitler's real reasons for his fuming hatred against this most persecuted, most ill-treated nation in the world? I don't know—does anyone else?

ANTI-HITLER.

Shanghai, Sept. 8.

CHINA PRESS.

SEP 12 1939

## **British Firms** **Asked Not To** **Fire Refugees**

British government regulations prohibiting British subjects to trade with the enemy have been suspended at least temporarily in regard to German Jewish refugees employed by British firms here, it was announced yesterday by Mr. Ellis Hayim, Chairman of the European Refugee Committee.

Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General, requested him to point out to British landlords and company officials that before expelling tenants and employees, they consult with the consulate, Mr. Hayim said. The committee has inserted an advertisement to that effect in the current issue of THE CHINA PRESS.

The special position of German refugees here is believed to have been placed before the proper authorities in London and an answer to the representations made is awaited by the Consul-General here, Mr. Hayim said. In the meantime a special committee will examine all requests for advice on the present status of the refugees.

What may be the last batch of German Jewish emigres will be permitted by the authorities of the International Settlement to land here when the Italian vessel S.S. Conte Biancamano arrives at noon today. The permission was granted pending immigration restrictions now being formulated by the Japanese Consul for the approval by the Special Refugee Committee which is expected to meet sometime in the near future.

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CHINA PRESS.

SEP 12 1939

### **NOTICE**

With regard to the employment of German Jewish refugees by British firms in Shanghai, I am informed by the local British authorities that British firms are not required or requested to dispense with the services of German Jewish refugees in their employ for the time being. This also applies to refugee tenants.

I understand that the special position of refugees has been placed before the appropriate authorities in London whose decision is now awaited by the British-Consul-General.

ELLIS HAYIM  
Chairman  
European Refugee Committee

1033

*Recd*  
12/9



## Refugee Body Meeting Set For Today

### Status Of Members Of Belligerent Nation To Be Discussed

A long awaited special refugee committee meeting has been summoned by the local Japanese Consul-General for today and it is expected that besides present problems involving the distribution of German refugees in Shanghai their status as members of a belligerent nation may be discussed.

The committee which is a sub-organ of the International Committee for Jewish refugees, is composed of officials of the French Concession and International Settlement, the Japanese Consul-General and a member of the I. C.

It was stated by an official of the S.M.C. yesterday that no change in treatment of the refugees, either those already in Shanghai or others now on their way, is contemplated. Another official, however, pointed out the oddity of the situation in which the refugees are enemies in the French Concession, belligerents in the neutral but predominantly British International Settlement and in the Japanese controlled Hongkew the emigres are technically subjects of an ally. It was the Japanese who first demanded a curtailed emigre influx here.

The last large group of refugees is expected to arrive here shortly. Many were to have been brought by the German vessels Gneisenau and Potsdam, both of which were forced to return to Germany at the outbreak of the war. The Italian ship Conte Biancamano, now in the Indian Ocean, will bring several hundred. The liner was held up in the Indian Ocean several days pending developments in the war but is now expected to arrive here shortly.

#### Refugees Considered Enemies

As German Jewish refugees are enemies in the eyes of British law no British subject in Shanghai may have legal transactions with them, according to a regulation issued recently by the British authorities here. It is believed, however, that new legislation will be passed in Britain permitting the issuance of special permits to trade with enemy subjects in special cases.

British Consular authorities yesterday visualized quick action in the matter of drawing up commerce regulations and it was hinted that a "white list" might be made enumerating those enemy subjects with whom it will be permissible to trade.

Notwithstanding the new orders Britons with accounts in German banks yesterday continued to draw them out although British banks and storage companies refused to permit German subjects to withdraw their accounts or furniture. This step was taken, it was explained, in anticipation of new regulations. German banks refused to permit German subjects to withdraw their accounts.

CHINA PRESS.

AUG 25 1939

## Jewish Refugee Head Tells Of Problems Of Vast Community

Sympathetic Understanding Asked By Kann  
At Rotary Club Meet; 17,000 Emigres  
Said Now Resident In Shanghai

An appeal for understanding of the problems confronted by European refugees in their attempt at rehabilitation here was voiced yesterday by Mr. E. Kann, Vice-President of the European Refugee's Committee, speaking before the Rotary Club yesterday.

An early participant in the work of caring for refugee arrivals from Europe, Mr. Kann described the first plans of the Austrian community to care for a total of 70 emigrants who arrived exactly one year ago yesterday. At present, he said, there are about 17,000 refugees in the whole of Shanghai and early plans had to undergo swift revision during the year to cope with what has become a major problem.

Hospitals, schools and homes have sprung up thanks to generous gifts of private individuals and groups, and to the untiring services of committee workers, Mr. Kann said.

### Rehabilitation Needed

Rehabilitation of refugees must now be envisioned in terms of setting them up in small private practice or business, Mr. Kann said. This is necessary because employment here becomes ever more difficult as trade has become increasingly stagnant. A gift of £5,000 from Sir Victor Sassoon has enabled the committee in charge to aid individuals in this respect by lending them money with which to carry on occupations of medical and skilled work for which they are trained. Those who make good with the aid of this new start in life will repay the loan and thus others will be enabled to get a start.

Mr. Kann emphasized that every attempt would be made to keep the products and labors of refugees from competing with local business. He cited as an instance the

Viennese knitting industry which is springing up and the products of which are being exported.

The picture painted by Mr. Kann of the emigre community was one of efficient organization and almost the building of a "community within a community." Medical care is furnished free by fellow emigrants; care of the five homes, which house an average of 2,500 refugees a day, is in the hands of their fellows and schooling for small children as well as adults has been undertaken as a unit through the particular kindness of Mr. Horace Kadoorie and his family who have provided funds.

### Quarrels Arbitrated

Furthermore in an effort to keep quarrels between emigres a family affair, Dr. A. Grossmann has drawn up concise rules for conduct of an arbitration court and will himself preside over the court in an honorary capacity.

To dispose of their hand manufactures and personal belongings, a thrift shop has been set up for the refugees, where prices are remarkably low. A passport division of the International Committee handles registration of newcomers, identification cards, legal advice, liaison service with the police and help on securing visas to other countries. Another committee handles the remittance of all cheques coming refugees from Europe and advises recipients of the best use.

In conclusion of his talk, Mr. Kann thanked the various governments and local groups who had made Shanghai possible as a haven for refugees, and gave it as his belief that another 1,500 would enter the city before the recent Shanghai ban on immigration becomes finally effective.

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CHINA PRESS.

AUG 19 1939

# **JEWISH REFUGEE IMPERSONATES COP AND GOES TO JAIL**

Saul Neuwirth, 20-year-old unemployed German Jew walked into Kochmann's Restaurant, owned by another German refugee, Thursday afternoon, ordered food and drinks and went on a drinking and eating spree which lasted until 1 a.m. yesterday morning. When presented with a bill amounting to \$19, the youth, who had told proprietor Joseph Morgenstern that he was a police man, could not produce money.

The angry proprietor then called a real policeman who arrested Neuwirth and brought him into the First District Court yesterday morning. There he was charged with fraud and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

CHINA PRESS.

AUG 18 1938

## Action Taken At Joint Talks Held Yesterday

Grace Is Also Granted  
Emigres In Europe  
With Tickets

INDIVIDUALS WITH  
FUNDS CAN ENTER

French, Japanese And  
Settlement Chiefs  
In Parley

Restrictions imposed by the Japanese authorities, Shanghai Municipal Council and French Municipal Council with regard to European Jewish refugees here will not affect those emigres already on ships at sea en route to Shanghai, it was decided at a joint meeting of the three authorities held yesterday.

This information was contained in a verbal statement to the press yesterday afternoon by Mr. Godfrey Phillips, secretary-general of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Grace of a few days would also be granted those refugees who have already booked their passage on boats which are about to leave Europe, Mr. Phillips revealed.

Meanwhile, all shipping companies have been informed of the decision of local authorities to halt the refugee influx into this city. There was every indication that shipping concerns would co-operate, Mr. Phillips added.

### Loop-hole, Remains

There remains a loop-hole, however, inasmuch as the shipping companies have been authorized by local authorities to use their discretion as to which refugees are to be granted passage and which are to be refused. Mr. Phillips, in making this statement, did not give any indication of how the shipping companies are to discriminate. He allowed it to be presumed, however, that the matter was one of funds, and that those refugees whose finances were sufficient to assure against their becoming public charges would be permitted to land here.

The local authorities did not wish to keep families apart, Mr. Phillips emphasized, referring to the pathetic scenes enacted in refugee camps here upon the announcement of the ban. All three authorities have agreed that the question of permitting the landing of wives, husbands, children, parents or other relatives of refugees already here would receive sympathetic consideration.

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#### To Form Committee

A committee will be formed, Mr. Phillips stated, to work out detailed regulations with regard to the arrival and residence of European Jewish refugees here. He expressed the conviction that the many complications and hardships of this undertaking would be eliminated once the plan got under way.

It was pointed out that none of the restrictions, either those issued by the Japanese or the two foreign municipalities, would apply to refugees now en route to Shanghai or those sailing from Europe within a few days.

Questioned as to how refugees would be prevented from landing at a later date, since there was no passport examination in Shanghai and therefore no means of distinguishing refugees from other passengers, Mr. Phillips expressed an opinion that a suitable plan would be evolved to care for this difficulty. He had no doubt, he said, that there would be many difficult and intricate problems.

#### No Solution.

When questioned by THE CHINA PRESS what action could possibly be taken against a refugee or refugees who arrived here despite the restrictions, since they could neither return whence they came nor continue their voyage elsewhere, Mr. Phillips confessed that there was as yet no solution to this problem.

Discussions yesterday morning were conducted by Mr. Godfrey Phillips, Mr. Marcel Baudet, French Consul-General, and Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General.

AUG 15 1939

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**Decrees Made Following  
Recent Action Taken  
By Japanese**

**NEARLY 5,000 JEWS  
BELIEVED AFFECTED**

**Confusion Reigns Over  
Independent Moves  
By Three Bodies**

All Shanghai was closed yesterday to further emigre arrivals from Europe as the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French authorities took parallel but independent action in drawing up embargoes going into immediate effect.

Decision to ban further influx of European refugees was arrived at by the Shanghai Municipal Council Saturday, but the information was not made known until yesterday morning. The signature of the French Consul-General to the Concession's decree was added late last night, after day-long consideration had been given to the matter.

Nearly 5,000 emigres who are already on their way to Shanghai or have booked passage by 18 different steamers will be affected by the decision, and unless new arrangements are made between the authorities concerned, it is possible that they will not be permitted to land here and will be compelled to return by the vessels in which they came.

Action taken by the Settlement and Concession authorities yesterday and Saturday came sharply on the heels of an announcement by the Japanese authorities last week that after August 21 no further European refugees would be permitted to take up residence in the Settlement areas now under Japanese occupation.

**Hungjao Left**

While it was agreed by a Japanese spokesman yesterday that Hungjao would be still available for settlement by emigres, the confusion which reigned here yesterday as the result of the three bodies concerned each taking independent action would make entry to Hungjao impractical, if not impossible.

According to the original statement made by the Japanese authorities, it was supposed that only those emigres already registered as residing or doing business in northern areas would be permitted there after August 21. This, however, was added yesterday, did not mean that emigres would be prevented from landing in Hongkew or Waipoo or Yangtzepoo.

If, it was pointed out by others, the Shanghai Municipal Council carried out its decision in preventing a further influx of emigres into the Settlement area south of the Creek, refugees landing in the northern area would neither be permitted to reside there, nor would they be permitted to cross Szechow Creek.

Authoritative circles here last night believed that the Council and the Japanese authorities would seek a means of solving the question on humanitarian grounds, and it is probable that the Concession authorities may also be represented in any negotiations which may take place.

#### Independent Action

Late yesterday, however, neither the Council, the Concession nor the Japanese authorities had each been informed "officially" of action taken by the other two bodies.

Meanwhile, leading members of the International Committee, which previously undertook the reception and care of newly-arrived emigres, were galvanized into action by the announcements made yesterday. Conferences were hurriedly called to discuss a situation which, made serious by the Japanese decision last week, became even more acute by the dramatic developments of the week-end.

Although no official statement could be obtained from members of the committee, it was ascertained that Mr. Ellis Hayin, chairman of the Committee paid a visit to the British Consulate-General and was in close conference with Sir Herbert Phillips.

#### Jews Indignant

Subdued, but intense indignation was voiced in Jewish circles here, and it was made apparent that every effort would be made to contest the Council's decision, if necessary by recourse to the Court of Consuls.

It was estimated that approximately 500 emigres were already aboard ships on their way to Shanghai, and their plight, if refused refuge in Shanghai, would become desperate.

Interviewed by THE CHINA PRESS yesterday, Mr. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner - General of the Shanghai Municipal Council denied that the Council's embargo hinged on the decision announced by the Japanese last week.

He declared, however, that should the Japanese authorities see their way to a temporary lifting of the restrictions in order to accommodate about 3,000 emigres, the S.M.C. would possibly be able to see its way to finding homes for the remaining number already booked for Shanghai.

Letters were sent by the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday to all consuls, shipping offices and parties interested in Jewish relief, informing them of the Council's decision.

No official communication had yet been received from the Japanese authorities, Mr. Phillips continued.

#### Resources Strained

The Council spokesman pointed out that Shanghai's resources had already been strained to the utmost. The police had been overtaxed, as had been the health facilities of the city, while the problem of Chinese refugees was continually growing.

Mr. Phillips expressed the sympathy of the Council for the emigres, but added that Shanghai "has done its full share and cannot be expected to care for unlimited numbers of people in a strictly limited territory." The time had come, he declared when others should do their share for the unfortunate people.

While it was officially admitted by the Concession authorities last night that the French decree had been signed, the complete text of the decree could not be obtained. It was learned by THE CHINA PRESS, however, that in addition to reference to the already over-crowded condition of Shanghai, the decree stressed the dangers and grave inconvenience which must inevitably be caused by the continued depreciation of the dollar, the effect of which would be to make relief problems doubly difficult.

#### Japanese Statement

That the Japanese authorities had not been informed officially of the Council's action, and that they had not even heard of the Concession decree was made known by a spokesman at yesterday's Japanese press conference.

Immigrant Jews would be permitted to land in the northern areas, but would not be permitted to reside or set up business there, the spokesman affirmed in reply to questions by correspondents.

The statement made by him last Friday, the spokesman declared, in which he said that from August 21, Jewish refugee would be barred from residence or business in the Hongkew, Yangtszepoo and Chapel districts, did not apply to the landing in these areas of refugees.

The question of landing was entirely separate, he emphasized, and the present Japanese regulations had nothing to do with it. In direct answer to the question whether Jewish refugees could land in Hongkew, the spokesman replied "Yes."

Further, he declared, the Shanghai Municipal Council had not officially informed the Japanese authorities of the Settlement ban on the landing of Jewish immigrants. The Japanese, themselves, had not told the Council officially of their ban against residence and business of Jews in the designated areas, but had only informed the Consular Body.

#### "May Take Action"

The spokesman was not aware that the French Municipal Council had taken action against Jewish refugees similar to that of the Council until a correspondent informed him that such had been done.

Questioned whether the Japanese would be prepared to co-operate with the Municipal Council in preventing Jewish immigrants from landing in Shanghai, the spokesman said: "If the Shanghai Municipal Council request the Japanese authorities to do something about the landing of Jews in Hongkew, then some action may be taken. At present, however, I am not in a position to comment further in the matter, apart from my statement last Friday and the reasons given by the Japanese for the restrictions against Jews in Japanese-controlled areas in Shanghai."

Asked again whether Hungjiao was still open to Jewish refugees, even after August 21, provided they had the passes requisite to all third Power residents, the spokesman reiterated that the area was open.



CHINA PRESS.

AUG 16 1938

## Obstacles In Emigre Influx Stoppage Seen

### Japanese Here, S.M.C. Fail To Arrive At Workable Plan

Many complications have arisen in connection with the decree issued yesterday by the Shanghai Municipal Council that the German-Jewish refugee influx into Shanghai will be stopped.

Yesterday Mr. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner General of the Council, conferred with Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, at the Japanese Consulate-General. Questioned by THE CHINA PRESS, Mr. Phillips would not disclose the nature of the discussions, but said that "there are many complications."

"Cannot Speak"

The Commissioner General could not eliminate the discrepancy in reports that refugees already en route to Shanghai would, and would not, be permitted to land at Shanghai.

Well informed sources yesterday told THE CHINA PRESS that this was the major issue now under discussion. The Shanghai Municipal Council, it is stated, holds that there is no room for refugees south of Soochow Creek. However, on "humanitarian" grounds the Council claims that the emigres should be permitted to land—but that they should reside north of the creek.

The Japanese, on the other hand, point to their decree that all European Jewish emigres residing in the "occupied" sectors of the International Settlement should register by August 16, which is today, and that no further residential permits would be issued.

#### Japanese Also Willing

The Japanese authorities, it is reported, are also willing to admit the emigres into the International Settlement on "humanitarian" grounds, provided they reside south of the Creek.

Meanwhile, emigres yesterday flooded the city's photo studios in an effort to register within today's deadline. Photographs are required under the registration decree issued by the Japanese Naval Landing Party last week.

It was estimated yesterday that by today's deadline no fewer than 10,000 refugees will be registered with the Japanese authorities. They are already registered with the German Consulate-General here.

File

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CHINA PRESS.

AUG 16 1939

## The Wandering Jew

**F**EW will deny that the ban on Jewish emigres here is a severe blow to the hapless thousands of men, women and children driven from their homes by the forces of intolerance and bigotry. It is still uncertain if the approximately 5,000 emigres who are at present *en route* here will be affected by the decree or not. If their landing in Shanghai is prevented, the world may yet witness a repetition of the famous S. S. St. Louis case, with the attendant death, misery and heartaches.

As the position was on Monday, the municipal authorities in both the Settlement and the Concession were prepared to allow these 5,000 persons to land and reside in this city, provided the Japanese authorities here lifted partially their ban on the residence of new emigres north of Soochow Creek. If the Japanese remain adamant, the municipal councils will have no alternative but to forbid the landing of new emigres in Shanghai, whether they are already *en route* here or still in Europe.

If the problem of the 5,000 emigres is satisfactorily solved, the ban on the entry of emigres here—however unhappy a measure—must be recognized as inevitable. Devastated by war and unable to provide work even for its own permanent population, Shanghai has been called upon in the past year to give refuge, sustenance and employment to between 15,000 and 20,000 newcomers.

These arrivals were on the whole unprepared for life here. A vast majority of them were of trades and professions in which they had to compete with Chinese craftsmen. The doctors, dentists, lawyers and bankers found themselves up against equally severe competition with the established foreign and Chinese professional men in the city. The bulk of the new-

comers could speak neither English nor Chinese.

The majority of the emigres landed here without funds and were compelled to seek refuge in the numerous camps in Wayside, where living conditions were as near to insufferable as they could possibly be.

It is easy, therefore, to imagine the conditions which would have been created here by the arrival of additional thousands of unprepared, moneyless emigres. The ban has not only protected the city from the burden of supporting thousands of unemployed, and often unemployable, newcomers, but will also give the 15,000 emigres already here a fair chance to make a living.

One major sore uncovered by last week's Japanese decree was the continued refusal of the Japanese authorities here to co-operate with the two municipal councils in the solution of pressing civic problems. The decision was made by the Japanese here unilaterally and the Shanghai Municipal Council, which still theoretically enjoys authority over the Settlement area north of the creek, was neither consulted nor informed of the move.

Furthermore, the steps taken by the Japanese and the municipal authorities served to show once again that the influx of emigres into Shanghai is not a local issue, but must be considered as a part of the international refugee problem.

The various local committees have done sterling work in accommodating the emigres and finding employment for them, but they cannot be expected to cope with this tremendous question indefinitely. The magnitude and the urgency of the problem justify immediate municipal appeal for aid to the Evian Committee. If this is not done promptly, Shanghai will have but itself to blame for the difficulties it is bound to encounter in the near future.

CHINA PRESS.

JUN 28 1939

19175  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY  
No. S. B. D. 54224  
Date

## 862 Refugees Arrive; More To Land Today

More than 800 emigre men, women and children arrived in Shanghai yesterday by two vessels, bringing the total number of European refugees in Shanghai to approximately 12,000.

The Italian liner, Conte Biancamano, brought in 827 emigres, while the French boat, Chenonceaux of the Messageries Maritimes brought 35 more.

All have been accommodated in camps situated in the eastern sector of Wayside and Yangtszepoo, except 100 who have found private quarters.

Accommodation will also be available to the 339 refugees who are arriving this morning on board the specially chartered German vessel Usaramo, which will reach Shanghai this morning after a long journey from Europe via South Africa.

In this group there will be 114 couples, 50 children, 142 bachelors and 33 single women.

File

L. S. Pitt  
C. S. Pitt  
6/28/39

CHINA PRESS.

JUN 27 1939



Who's Who

We have received many an inquiry regarding the identity of J. Berglas, the German industrialist, who announced the ambitious plan of transplanting 100,000 European refugees to Yunnan. Although our reporter who covered the story is unable to give much detailed information on Mr. Berglas' career before he came to Shanghai, we have been told that at one time he was a leading light in Germany's industrial life. Among other things, he was the owner of a large textile mill which bears his name. He is not exactly a newcomer to Shanghai. Several years ago, he paid a visit to this city and was the guest of a number of important industrialists, bankers and merchants here including a number of important Germans.

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MAY 30 1939

## Dominica Offers Fertile Land To Jewish Refugees

100,000 Emigres Offered Homes And Work  
If They Promise To Stay On Farms

(United Press)

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, D. R., Apr. 28.—The Dominican Republic is bringing to completion a plan whereby up to 100,000 homeless refugees from Europe can be settled in the vast, fertile though undeveloped agricultural regions of the island.

The plan has the approval of refugee leaders of the United States and will be announced, in all probability, this year when Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo visits the United States to confer with the state department and to perfect details with representatives of international refugee groups.

The Dominican Republic, although larger than Belgium—it is approximately the size of Portugal—has but 1,600,000 inhabitants. The neighboring country of Haiti with half its area, has twice the population. The republic finds that more than half its area is fertile, untillable land suitable for crop production.

The refugee plan is predicated upon the belief that the Dominican Republic must grow in its rural centers, rather than in its urban districts. Hence this projected plan for refugee settlement discourages those who would settle in its score or more of larger cities. In fact, it offers concessions to those who will promise to settle in virgin territory.

### Sugar Cane Paradise

Rich, loamy topsoil extending down a dozen feet or more, coupled with a dry, warm climate make the island particularly well adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane (its major crop), tobacco, coffee, coconuts, rice, bananas, Indian corn, potatoes, beans, onions, peanuts, pineapples, lemons, oranges, cotton and precious woods. It likewise is rich mineral resources of gold, iron, and copper.

It is from the exploitation of these products that the government hopes to reap its return for making the island a haven for refugees. To induce refugees, entire families if possible, to settle there, the Dominican government will, it is understood, offer these concessions:

1. Waiver of the \$500 entry fee required of all Jews settling there if they will agree to engage in agriculture.

2. Providing of free farm lands to settlers, with the guarantee of a ready, stable market for their products at the prevailing prices.

3. Providing of farm homes, and living accommodations for the refugees while these are being built.

4. Providing of farm implements and expert advice on farm production for the immigrant agriculturists.

On one phase of this refugee program, government officials remain adamant. They insist that those who come to the Dominican Republic to engage in farming remain on the farms. They point emphatically to Brazil's experience in admitting Jewish agriculturists only to find the newcomers gravitating as fast as possible to the big cities.

### Trade Important

They emphasize that the republic's expansion lies naturally in the agricultural regions. Ciudad Trujillo, Santiago de los Caballeros, San Pedro de Macoris, Samana, and other cities embrace the bulk of the island's population. All that the republic now produces either is absorbed at home or abroad—there is little or no wastage. Consequently, the future growth of the Dominican Republic lies in its foreign trade.

The Dominican refugee plan was the outgrowth of a survey by the International Refugee Conference. The plan was broached to President Jacinto B. Peynado of the Republic, Trujillo and other dignitaries by Alfred Houston, of the Joint Conference on refugees who visited the island in March. After extended discussion, Houston returned to the United States to report tentative approval of the plan. It is expected that he will confer with Trujillo during the latter's projected visit to Washington this summer.

Although figures are not available, Jewish migration to this island where Christopher Columbus made his first visit to the new world, has not been extensive during the past few years. The \$500 levy has been in many cases prohibitive.

Waiver of this levy, plus the eagerness of the government to aid in the settlement of these homeless on farms, is confidently expected to increase the foreign infiltration once the plan is accepted. Additional financing by groups interested in the refugee problem is held to be an added lure to those who have no homes and don't know where to go.

Handwritten notes and signatures on the right margin, including "DC", "Ref", and "30".

CHINA PRESS.

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MAY 19 1939

OFF THE RECORD

**Jews On War**

Anent some talk, overheard earlier this week with regard to the stand which Jews, now out of Germany, would adopt in the event that the Third Reich becomes involved in an actual war.

Four persons were grouped in the conversation. Three of them, old residents of Shanghai, gave free rein to their opinions in the half hour or so in which the subject was discussed. The fourth person, who chanced to be this writer, listened to what the others had to say, said nothing himself.

Feeling that the matter might prove of general interest, your Silent One went deeper into the topic the next day, and queried eight German-Jewish refugees here on the question,

Their answers:

1) Freedom. I will fight only for democracy.

2) If I am not too old I would help all I can for France, America or England.

3) If there comes a war I can fight only against Germany.

4) Truly, I would be glad to get a chance to fight for any army against Germany.

5) Against Germany. I would give a different answer to you if there was another Government.

6) I want to forget everything. Only for the sake of real peace (pause) I will go to war.

7) (Reply identical with No. 3)

8) I fought before for Germany, but it was a different country. Now I will fight against Germany, and maybe it will change again.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)  
19/5

# 700 Emigre Arrivals Are Given Refuge

CHINA PRESS

09169

MAY 16 1939

## Housed In Synagogue, Embankment Building And Ward Road Camp

Working feverishly, the European Jewish Refugee Committee here has managed to place satisfactorily more than 700 German-Jewish emigre men, women and children into shelter after they had arrived on the specially-chartered Lloyd Triestino liner Giulio Cesare yesterday morning.

Before dusk, the refugees were distributed in the Embankment Building, "steering house" of Shanghai refugees, the Beth Aharon Synagogue, 55 Miaoan Road, and in the Ward Road refugee camp.

Kitchens went to work immediately, and soon after their arrival here, the refugees were partaking of their first hot meal in Shanghai.

With the arrival of these 700, the total of refugees in Shanghai soared well over the 3,000 mark. Before the end of the current month, this figure may hop to 12,000.

### McNutt Explains

In direct contrast with the desperate refugee situation in Shanghai is the treatment of the problem by the Philippines, as explained by Mr. Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, in the course of a press interview yesterday morning.

The sensible handling of the question by Filipino authorities is of course due largely to their power to control the influx of refugees, while none can refuse emigres admittance into Shanghai.

There are some 500 emigres in the Philippines, and each is well placed and employed. The Filipino officials select carefully from among the refugees, allowing only those to enter who have a definite place in the community and can be nothing if not an asset to the Philippines as a whole.

Questioned regarding the plan of the Philippines to found a German-Jewish colony in the country, Mr. McNutt, who played a big role in evolving the plan, revealed that an American Commission was at present inspecting suitable locations. Mindanao appeared most favorable at present. The plan is only in its embryonic stage, he pointed out.

### To Hold 10,000

When and if successfully organized, the Jewish colony in the Philippines is to involve the settlement of 10,000 Jews. Whether or not these colonizers would be hand-picked he did not state, but indicated that it was only natural for the Philippines to admit only such men as would be of value.

Even if the colony plan is not realized, Mr. McNutt explained, there is room for many more refugees in the Philippines, if they are the right sort of people. "It is only natural that a young and growing country as the Philippines should have many vacancies for specialists and technical experts," he remarked.

The refugees have been well received by the Filipinos, he stated, and they have now become completely absorbed in their respective communities. He had only praise for the emigres, stating that they were doing their utmost to fit into the general plan of things.

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J. S. Pitts  
J. S. Pitts  
16/5

CHINA PRESS.

MAY 13 1939

## Jewish Emigre Group Facing Big Problem

### No Accommodation Yet Found For 700 New Arrivals Monday

For the first time since German-Jewish refugees began to flood Shanghai by the hundreds the European Jewish Refugee Committee is facing what today seems an almost unsurmountable difficulty.

Seven hundred refugees are arriving in Shanghai Monday morning on the specially chartered Lloyd Trestino liner *Julio Cesare*. The committee has still to find a shelter for these people, for there is no accommodation available in the congested camps where more than 2,000 are housed already.

But with 700 men, women and children practically in its hands, the committee is not panicky. Dr. Kurt Marx, secretary, has pointed out that since the refugees first started to pour in by large numbers, the "state of emergency" has never been lifted. "We never know today what we'll have tomorrow," he explained.

These 700 do not comprise the total by any means, he pointed out. There are three other ships bringing refugees here Monday, but these are small vessels. They carry on board anywhere from one refugee to a group of 50.

The refugees will be sheltered somehow. Larger groups have come in, and to date none has been forced to sleep on the streets or miss a meal.

Next large group is due here Friday by the Norddeutscher Lloyd liner *Seharnhorst*. More than 100 are landing. The *Victoria*, another Lloyd Triestino passenger ship expected here May 22, is bringing several hundreds.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including a large 'X' and the date '1939/5'.



MAY 8 1939

## 440 More Jews Arrive Here From Germany

**Arrivals Include 50 Children, Many Women**

Carrying their humble belongings, another 440 Jewish refugees from Germany arrived in Shanghai yesterday aboard the Italian liner Conte Rosso. The new arrivals brought the total of European refugees here to about 8,000.

Fifty of the arrivals are children, who smiled broadly as they landed at the Customs Jetty at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

A few of the less fortunate refugees who took sick while they were on board the vessel were taken by physicians of the European Refugee Committee to the Jewish Refugee Hospital on Whashing Road. Their condition, however, was regarded as not serious.

Interviewed by a representative of THE CHINA PRESS many of the refugees indicated that they had served their time in a concentration camp back in their motherland.

### Refuse To Talk

Fearful of Nazi vengeance, none of them, however, dare to relate the experiences which they went through back in the country where they are no longer wanted.

The local Committee has found accommodations for about 100 of the new arrivals in the Embankment Building while scores of others are being cared for by the relief body in the temple on Museum Road.

A few of the refugees were received by relatives who had preceded them here and who were able to provide them with temporary lodging.

According to some of the arrivals, the voyage from Europe was warm and comfortable nearly all the way. Very few aboard the liner experienced sea-sickness, it was stated.

Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday that scarlet fever continued to spread in local camps as more than 75 of the camp inmates had already been taken to the emergency isolation hospital on Chaoufoong Road.

### Discarded Toys Wanted

According to Chief Inspector L. J. Self, of the S.M.C. Public Health Department in charge of refugee camps, the hospital has been called upon to care for many children afflicted with the disease.

Since these children are isolated from friends and relatives, the hope was expressed that generous Shanghaianders might help to provide them with discarded dolls or small toys.

Donors are requested either to get in touch with the European Refugee Committee or with Mr. Self at his office in the S.M.C. Administration Building.

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MAY 7 1939

## New Emigres To Be Met By Bad Epidemic

### 450 Approach Shanghai As Scarlet Fever Rages In Camps

As the local Jewish Refugee Committee yesterday feverishly sought to provide for 450 more emigres scheduled to arrive here aboard the Conte Rosso this afternoon, victims of scarlet fever continued to pour into the emergency isolation hospital on Chaoufoong Road.

According to the latest figure available last night, the number had swelled to 75. Most of these patients came from camps in Hongkew and were chiefly adults.

The benefit show which was scheduled to be held in the Embankment Building on Tuesday evening has been cancelled because of the fear of possible infection.

#### Have Enough Nurses

Although the situation is definitely serious, Mr. Paul Kumor, a member of the committee last night told THE CHINA PRESS that an actual slack in the number of new cases was noted yesterday. During the day about 15 patients came in, in contrast with 20 per day since Wednesday.

Volunteers from among the refugees themselves are nursing the victims. Contrary to a report published by a contemporary yesterday afternoon, no difficulty is being experienced on the nursing score, there being enough to handle the problem, it was learned.

The most generally accepted explanation for the epidemic is that it was brought in by some of the recently-arrived emigres. It was pointed out that hitherto a general spread of scarlet fever was practically unknown in Shanghai.

It was emphasized last night that the run-down physical condition of the refugees is in large measure responsible for the swift spread of the disease in local camps. Lack of proper nourishment and general hardship were said to have greatly weakened the resistance of the emigres.

#### S.M.C. Co-operating

The Shanghai Municipal Health Department is giving the fullest co-operation to the refugee committee, it was said.

When the scarlet fever first broke out the Council offered 15 beds in the Chinese isolation hospital, that being the only space available. However, it was immediately realized that accommodation would be inadequate, so an emergency center was hastily organized on Chaoufoong Road.

The Conte Rosso, bring 450 more refugees, is expected to dock at about 2 p.m. The tender will reach the Customs Jetty two hours later, at 4 o'clock.

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APR 27 1939

## Refugees Here Offered Land In Abyssinia

### Jewish Emigres Given Land By Italian Government

The Italian government has already allocated large tracts of rich soil in Ethiopia for cultivation and development by German-Jewish refugees, a letter from Vienna received here yesterday revealed.

The letter came from a Jewish relief body in Vienna organized by a Netherlands millionaire, Mr. P. V. Gheel Gildemeester, and Mr. Arthur Kuffler, Austrian proprietor of the largest breweries in Central Europe. The aim of the organization is to aid every Jew desiring to leave Germany but without funds to do so. Thousands have received passage money from this committee already, including many who are now in Shanghai.

The letter reveals that the Italian Government has indicated that it will extend all possible co-operation to the committee in settling Jewish refugees on farms in Ethiopia. Already the organization has at its disposal large tracts of arable land which it will offer Jewish emigres who agree to colonize Italy's African conquest.

In its letter to Shanghai, the Vienna body asks for the names of all men or families desiring to cultivate Abyssinian land, and details about such emigres as are able to obtain funds from emigres abroad and are desirous of establishing industrial enterprises in Ethiopia.

The Vienna committee, however, seems to have rather exaggerated reports regarding emigres in Shanghai. Although there are not more than 7,500 refugees here at present, the letter indicates that reports in Vienna place emigres here at from 10,000 to 17,000, and that their condition here is such that they "only await death."

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P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)  
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CHINA PRESS.

APR 26 1939

## **300 Refugees Arrive; Swell Total To 7,000**

More than 300 German-Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai yesterday with the Conte Biancamano, which took them on at Genoa. Together with the landing here of more than 220 emigres from the Gnelsenau Monday, the total of Jewish emigres in Shanghai now stands at more than 7,000.

Of these, only a little more than 4,500 are being cared for by the European Jewish Refugee Committee, the remainder having funds of their own or either friends or relatives who aid them financially.

Yesterday's new arrivals proceeded from the ship to the "clearing house," the central office of the European Jewish Relief Committee of the Embankment Building. Accommodation has already been arranged for them, and the majority will be put up at the new refugee center on Chaufong Road.

DISPENS

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CHINA PRESS.

APR 16 1939

**Tourist Office For  
Shanghai Is Opened  
In Heart Of Vienna**

A Tourist Office for Shanghai has been opened in the heart of Vienna and the place is literally crowded every day, according to information received here from authentic sources yesterday.

The office is located just across the street from the Gestapo Headquarters in the Hotel Metropol, the place where Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, former Chancellor of Austria, was kept prisoner until a few weeks ago.

Whether the Gestapo has anything to do with the agency is not known in Shanghai but the fact that offices are just across the street from each other leaves plenty of room for speculation. It is estimated that between 200 and 300 people visit the office every day.

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CHINA PRESS.

APR 14 1939

## Refugee Jews In Desperate Straits Here

**Committee Cables Abroad  
For Funds; Has Enough  
For Only 3 Weeks**

Urgent cables asking for immediate contributions flowed over transoceanic cables last night, when the European Jewish Refugee Committee sent desperate appeals to the world's largest democratic centers including New York, Paris and London.

The committee has on hand sufficient funds to maintain destitute refugees here for another three weeks, it is calculated. Unless more funds will be forthcoming by then, the emigres face starvation. It is stated that more than 3,000 are entirely dependent upon the committee for their daily bread.

Because of this need for strict economy, the committee has decided that, from May 1, no house or food allowance will be given refugees living outside of camps. Instead, accommodation has been prepared for them at a large camp at 690 Chaufoong Road, which will be able to shelter more than 1,000 emigres.

The present allowance for refugees living outside the eastern district centers is approximately \$45 per head monthly. On the other hand, it requires not more than 60 cents daily to feed an emigre in one of the camps. The savings effected from this move will be considerable, it is believed.

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APR 13 1939

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# **\$170,000 Go To Finance Local Emigres**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY  
No. S. B. D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

**350 Set Up In Business  
As 270 Others Find  
Employment Here**

**TOTAL OF 1,082  
NOW INDEPENDENT**

**Laundry, Soap Factory,  
Theater Said Due To  
Be Opened Shortly**

By **GEORGE LEONOF**

To set up some of the thousands of German-Jewish refugees who flocked into Shanghai in business, thus make them self-sustaining, the committee in charge of a special finance fund has established 350 Jewish emigres in business.

The cost of this project was \$170,000—all the funds the committee had and which included Sir Victor Sassoon's large donation of \$150,000.

The establishment of these 350 in business has made a total of 650 emigres independent, as most of the men set up in various businesses had families.

**270 Others Employed**

In addition, 270 emigres have either found employment in Shanghai or have been financed in business privately, with the result that an additional number of 392 refugee men, women and children were made self-sustaining.

The total of emigres who now live on private incomes has soared to 1,082, leaving a little more than 5,000 to be taken care of by the European Jewish Refugee Committee.

Since their arrival, the proportion of refugees who have been able to look after themselves has been approximately 20 per cent. Without the \$170,000 finance fund, however, the level would have dropped considerably.

**New Projects Reported**

Among the new projects said to be opening here shortly are a modern laundry employing latest-type machinery, a soap factory and a second-run movie house. Particulars regarding these enterprises are yet not available, but it is thought that they will afford employment to two-score refugees or more.

Other businesses which have opened were small stores which have not given employment to refugees other than the subsidized owner and his family. These small shops are dealing in everything from provisions to evening gowns.

Professional men, of whom only a small percentage reaches Shanghai, are most fortunate in the matter of employment, since there is a definite dearth of specialists in Shanghai. Doctors, engineers and such find it comparatively easy to secure work, although at wages which they would have ridiculed under different circumstances.

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#### Tailors In Demand

Of the petty artisans, tailors and cutters are in demand. There is also a limited demand for maitres d'hotel.

Most of the thousands of emiges who have come to find new homes in Shanghai are either office workers or those who formerly worked in various stores. They cannot find work in Shanghai not because of inefficiency, but because business here is conducted largely in Chinese and English, languages which are completely strange to most of them.

The continued flight of Jews from Germany and such parts of Central Europe occupied by Hitler makes it evident that the Jewish refugee problem has come to Shanghai to stay. It is because of this that the need here is felt not for improvised, temporary plans, but for a long-range program which will ensure the sustenance and give employment to the emiges already in Shanghai and the 5,000 that are expected to arrive before the end of the year.

#### Plans Considered

While some circles are already working on such a program, others state that it is impractical even to consider it at present, when the immediate needs of the refugees have not yet received proper attention.

The task of caring for the refugees would not have been so difficult, it is felt, had it not been for the current hostilities, which isolated Shanghai and placed the brunt of the burden on this city alone.

Few emiges have found work in China outside of Shanghai, except that a handful of emigre doctors were absorbed by inland missions and some by the Chinese government. Under normal circumstances, it was pointed out, refugees might have been sent to Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Peiping and Nanking. Except for Tientsin, the other towns and cities would not be able to accommodate more than a few, but they might have helped.

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APR 12 1939

## 3,000 Emigres Expected To Reach Shanghai Next Month

More Than \$13,000  
Daily Required To  
Maintain 6,500

WORLD SUPPORT  
URGENTLY NEEDED

Refugees Said Trickling  
In By Scores, Hundreds  
By Every Ship

By GEORGE LEONOF

Approximately \$350,000 per month, or more than \$10,000 daily are required to shelter and feed 6,500 German-Jewish refugees now in Shanghai—the one port where, because of its present unsettled status and the absence of officials authorized to examine passports, they could land freely.

Much has been done for the refugees, but their ever increasing numbers, with no end in their trek eastwards in view, has finally brought the seriousness of the situation home to the man on the street.

Their number in Shanghai is given as 6,500, but this, at best, is a vaguely approximate figure. More than 6,000 are registered with the committee in charge of emigre affairs, and it is not known exactly how many there are who have not cared to register with the committee because they have income of their own. The figure is the barest minimum, and some place their actual number as much nearer to 8,000.

3,000 Due In May

Where the situation is really ominous, however, is in its future aspects. It has been calculated that the world capacity for refugee absorption is 3,000 per month. Next month more than 3,000 Jewish fugitives from national-socialism are expected to arrive in Shanghai alone.

They are to come in three steamers, all of which are making special trips to the Far East in order to bring their refugee cargoes to Shanghai. The Giulio Cesare, a Lloyd Triestino boat, is bringing 1,600 Jewish men, women and children to Shanghai from Central Europe. Two German steamers, carrying 1,500 emigres between them, are coming to Shanghai by way of Cape Town.

The German vessels have been chartered to take on German Jews expelled from the Reich by the Gestapo. Although the refugees paid 2,000 marks each for passage, the ships are rounding the Cape because they did not have the necessary foreign exchange with which it is necessary to pay the charge of crossing the Suez Canal.

May Swell To 10,000

The refugee total will thus swell to 10,000 in Shanghai by the end of the next month. Somehow, somewhere, the committee each month must obtain nearly \$1,000,000 to ensure their sustenance.

Needless to say, such funds cannot be raised in Shanghai, whose residents, at best, can only contribute a fraction of the amount required.

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"It is perhaps possible to raise a million or two," one official told us, "but when nearly \$1,000,000 become a monthly demand, why, we just get lost. We don't know whom to turn to."

Just how the committee has managed to ensure board and lodging for every refugee in Shanghai in the past, and continues to do so at present, seems a miracle even to those men who succeeded in achieving it. Scraping here and there, borrowing elsewhere, and helped by last-minute donations, they have somehow managed to care for approximately 7,000 human beings whose only alternative would be to starve.

#### Last-Minute Donations

Funds were obtained methodically, of course, but only a small portion of the funds required was secured. The remainder has been collected by impromptu methods. Much-needed money was donated—without the slightest warning—just when the situation seemed desperate.

The arrivals next month by the three special refugee ships will not put an end to immigration into Shanghai for this month; they are merely special ships.

In addition, there will be the regular Lloyd Triestino ships, arriving bi-weekly, which will bring on an average of 300 to 500 refugees each. The Conte Biancamano, due here on Tuesday, April 25, is bringing approximately 600 men, women and children.

Faced with the prospect of raising twice as much money as it did before, committeemen are working overtime. Some seem to think that it is a hopeless task unless foreign governments can be induced to contribute donations for the maintenance of refugees in Shanghai, others, more optimistic, are working out plans for approaching the League of Nations.

#### Live In Camps

Meanwhile, refugees here live largely in camps, of which there are four. Bachelors and families are separated, and all live sparsely under conditions which most of them are completely unsuited for.

Wayside and Yangtzepoo districts are largely populated by these refugees, many of whom trudge across the Soochow Creek bridges daily in search of employment, temporary or permanent, which might provide an income and some, if only a fraction, of the comforts they had been accustomed to prior to the rise of Adolf Hitler.

This is the outline of the present refugee situation in Shanghai, the seriousness of which has frequently been underestimated because of the quiet, uncomplaining manner in which the committee has been operating.

But the committee itself is far from calm. There are no reserve funds whatsoever, and at any minute a turn for the worse will mean that hundreds of men, women and children will face a hungry tomorrow.

CHINA PRESS.

APR 12 1939

## International Aid For Refugees

ON several occasions in the past this journal has pointed out that Shanghai cannot be expected to shoulder alone the whole burden of relief for Jewish emigres now living in this city. The refugee question, which is international in nature, can only be solved by international co-operation.

Our contention, as outlined above, probably deserves more concerted attention of relief organizations here and abroad at this moment than ever before. In Shanghai today, there are already some 6,000 Jewish emigres who are registered with the organization in charge of relief work. In addition, there are another 1,000 refugees who are not registered with the committee in charge.

To provide relief and to secure employment for some 7,000 people is a task which alone will tax the resources of any city regardless of the size of its purse or the generosity of its heart. But this is not all. In addition to the refugees who are already here, some 3,000 more are expected next month. Thus Shanghai will shortly have on its

hands some 10,000 Jewish refugees. The number alone will probably give some idea as to the size of the relief job which this city must tackle.

The problem of Jewish refugees in Shanghai is a thing which has probably come to stay. Consequently no plan can be truly adequate in meeting the situation unless it is formulated on a long-range basis. Shanghai today has no permanent organization which is able to raise some \$350,000 monthly for the relief of Jewish refugees.

In the light of this situation, we urge that pressure be brought on foreign governments and foreign relief organizations to give Shanghai the co-operation it rightly and urgently needs. It has been a tragic fact that many countries and cities while glibly talking about humanitarian assistance to Jewish refugees at the same time bar the entrance of the emigres. Shanghai threw open its doors. It has extended a willing hand in helping the refugees. Will the rest of the world give this city the necessary assistance in order to continue its work?

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APR 4 1939

Date

# Four Hundred European Refugees| Arrive Here On Eve Of Passover

## Conte Verdi Brings Modern "Exodus" Of Jews From Continent; Registration Of Newcomers Scheduled To Begin This Morning

On the eve of the Easter festival which marks the exodus of Jews from Egypt, more than 400 refugees from Europe landed in Shanghai yesterday morning, and their promised land was but a former school building, situated in Ward Road.

Not much—but there was gratitude, and a forlorn hope to be seen in the faces of those despairing people when they stepped ashore from the Italian liner Conte Verdi to face a strange new world, and found hospitality awaiting them.

From the youngest, a four months' old babe, to the oldest, a patriarch of 75 summers, arrangements to take care of all of them had been made in advance, and those who were not met by previously arrived relatives, were quickly whisked off by members of the reception committee to quarters in the Ward Road school or the Embankment Building.

### Crowd Meets Steamer

A dismal, cold wind blustered up the river as the vessel drew alongside, but on the wharf was one of the largest crowds which has met a steamer in Shanghai for two years. As the great liner moved her bulk slowly to the berth, anxious, searching eyes altered with a swift glow of sudden recognition; joyful, tearful greetings were flung back and forth, and suddenly the fond embraces of re-united husbands and

wives, parents and children.

There were many children among those exiles from a changing Germany and Austria, but they were less conscious of the tragedy of their grim situation than their parents and elders, whose silent apathy was all too apparent.

Among the huge crowd which thronged the wharf was Julius Weinberger, chief of the Ward Road Camp, there to welcome his wife and child with eager arms, but not forgetting also the fine work he has accomplished already in the establishment and organization of refugees.

### Pass Through Storm

Most of the new arrivals appeared to be in good health, but, according to the stories they told, their woes were added to when the Conte Verdi ran into a heavy storm approaching Hongkong, incapacitating most of them.

THE CHINA PRESS learned last night that arrangement had been made for the free distribution of Matzoh, the unleavened bread used in celebrating the Feast of the Passover.

Official registration of the newcomers with the refugee relief body will begin this morning, it was stated yesterday.

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APR 4 1939

**Emigres For S.M.P.**

Shanghai Municipal Police are finding material for their depleting ranks among the German-Jewish refugees flocking into Shanghai. Two emigres have already been taken on as foreign officers of the force. It is expected that more enlistments will follow.

It is not yet common knowledge, but the S.M.P. is having a hard time keeping its foreign officers, especially in the lower ranks. These hand in their resignations as soon as their terms end. Most of them, however, serve on the force long enough to merit home leave. Then, you see, the S.M.C. pays for the trip back home and for five to seven months besides.

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D. S. Pick

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CHINA PRESS

MAR 24 1939



**G**ERMAN Nazis in Shanghai seem to have a fairly efficient Gestapo branch right within this city, it seems. Not long ago a 100-per-cent Aryan was on friendly terms and often seen with a German-Jewish refugee. He received a notice from a local German organization stating that his meetings with the non-Aryan emigre were known and disapproved. It was suggested that they be stopped. The note was neither in long-hand nor typewritten, but a printed circular with blank spaces to be filled in. Evidently, they are prepared by the hundreds.

*W S Pitts* *re: Information*  
*E. J. Pitts*  
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CHINA PRESS.

June 12 1939

## A Jewish Settlement

A CHUNGKING dispatch indicates that the National Government is seriously considering the possibility of creating settlement areas for the Jewish refugees who are victims of racial persecution in Germany. The news is indeed encouraging. At the time when the first batches of refugees arrived in Shanghai we ventured the suggestion that with the opening of China's vast interior the demand for technicians may be partly met by utilizing the trained refugees in our midst.

The suggestion was made for two reasons. Firstly, the refugees that have journeyed to this country have been concentrated mostly in Shanghai. Their presence, cannot but raise problems of relief which may prove overwhelming in the course of time. Local charity may be taxed to the breaking point while trained talent may be wasted for want of employment. If channels may be found elsewhere, a dual purpose may be usefully served.

Secondly, among the refugees are numerous medical doctors and other technical experts whose services will be found most useful to the National Government, not only in the conduct of war but also in the greater task of current and post-war reconstruction. It would be superfluous to point out, as President Roosevelt and the ex-Kaiser once did, that the Jewish race has con-

tributed greatly to science and art and to human progress generally. If the refugees are offered an opportunity to make use of their training and experience for the advancement of this country, infinite benefit may be derived both by the Government and the refugees themselves.

China has prided herself as the land of racial and religious tolerance. Among her peoples are races that have lived and thrived together for centuries. The Jewish settlement in Honan has proved the ability of the Chinese to absorb and the Jews to be assimilated. What has been accomplished there on a small scale may be repeated with even more magnificent results elsewhere.

Moreover, the Jewish people are peace-loving like the Chinese. They are good traders. They make good citizens for any nation that is generous enough to open its doors to them.

Only one thing may disrupt the present proposal. It is reported that some refugees have already been seeking shelter in areas occupied by the Japanese. If this is true, the action of a few may prejudice the interest of the many. The committee in charge of relief may do well to counsel caution in this respect, for once the die is cast it would be difficult to beseech understanding with the lawful government of this country.

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CHINA PRESS.

MAR 12 1939

**Jewish Appreciation**

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—It comes in the light of a difficult task to say properly "thank you" to the Chinese Government, whose considerations toward rehabilitating European Jewish refugees in this country, according to the news reports contained in your columns yesterday, will win the best admiration and praise of Jews and all right-minded people in the world, especially in the present time when China is carrying out her most serious national duties.

Of Jewish parentage, I was born in this country. Toward China and her people and my race I have always shared a dual loyalty. Many more, I would like to state, are there Jews like myself, who carry a similar feeling and often have been able to carry out some small service for the benefit of this country in which we live, notably among these being the Kadcorie family who have built several schools for the education of Chinese children, while Dr. Frederick Reiss's aid in medical work in China over many years cannot be unmentioned.

In Shanghai the Jewish community, aided generously by the gentile residents, have taxed themselves almost to the limit to assist the unfortunate arrivals from Germany and Austria during the past six months. Things were black and beginning to look more hopeless until the arrival of the news that considerations were underway for assistance from the Chinese Government.

Even should the situation remain in a state of consideration, Jews here, and all over the world for that matter, will be deeply grateful for the fact that a kind understanding has been shown by a nation who wished to serve a favor while met with her problems of distress. That is what makes it so completely difficult to say "thank you."

I cannot claim the voice of the Jewish people, but I have phrased their sentiment.

APSHIE LABOO.

March 11, 1939.

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MAR 1 1 1939

# China Plans Special Area For Emigres

Settlement In Provinces  
Of Southwest Mooted  
By Government

**SPEELMAN DENIES  
RECEIVING CABLE**

Reports Are Confirmed,  
However, By Cable  
From Chungking

That a tentative suggestion be made to Chungking that the Chinese government should allocate certain areas of China's southwest or northwest for the settlement of Jewish refugees from Europe was the substance of a cable received by Mr. M. Speelman, chairman of the local German-Jewish refugee committee, according to the China Weekly Review of today's issue.

The telegram, it is stated, was sent to Mr. Speelman by Mr. Hollington K. Tong, vice-minister of propaganda, now in Chungking. He asked for an expression of opinion from Shanghai's Jewry on the subject, and whether such a proposal should be made. He also wished to know whether it would be advisable to set up a semi-official agency to find work for emigre technicians in China, the China Weekly Review claims.

But in spite of the fact that The China Weekly Review reports that the Refugee Committee has manifested interest in the proposals, and is studying them from all angles, Mr. Speelman categorically denied that he had received any cable of this kind.

Questioned by THE CHINA PRESS he evinced surprise and enthusiasm. "That's fine," he exclaimed, "where did you get this news from?"

Confirmed By Reuter

But that a move is on foot to grant fugitives from Hitlerism a settlement in China's interior is confirmed by a Reuter cable of yesterday's date from Chungking. The dispatch claims that the Chinese government is giving the proposal serious consideration, but that the question of locality is still undecided.

According to the cable, Hainan Island was first considered a likely site for such a settlement, but with the military operations on the island, the plan was abandoned. Under consideration are the southwest provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Sikong and Szechwan, the dispatch claims.

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**Chungking Moots Plan**

CHUNGKING, March 10.—(Reuters).—The Chinese Government is reported to be giving serious attention to the proposal for an asylum in China for Jewish refugees. The question of locality has not yet been decided.

Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan and, concurrently, Minister of Finance, originally proposed to establish a Jewish settlement on Hainan Island, but the proposal had to be abandoned in view of the present Japanese military operations on the island.

The southwest provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Sikong and Szechwan have been suggested.

FEB 26 1939

## Rumor 12,000 Emigres Due Here Denied

**Not More Than 3,000  
Are Expected; Visas  
Now Being Required**

Reports that 12,000 German-Jewish emigres would reach Shanghai before the end of September this year were discounted by well-informed local circles yesterday. These quarters admitted the possibility of another 3,000 refugees being added to the already large local contingent of 3,500, but discredited the larger figure.

In close touch with the Jewish situation in Germany, these circles stated that it was now much harder for an emigre to leave the Reich for Shanghai than it was previously.

### Must Obtain Visas

It is now necessary for Jewish emigres first to show Chinese visas, and to prove that they are either coming to Shanghai to ready jobs or that they will be taken care of by friends or relatives here. It is stated that the Reich will not any longer permit to leave for Shanghai refugees who will become public charges.

However, those who have already booked their passage, and this involves some 3,000 will be allowed to depart.

The immediate refugee situation in Shanghai is not causing too much anxiety. Accommodation and funds for the emigres now in the city are adequate, but this state of affairs will change for the worse within a month unless further funds are forthcoming, it is stated.

### Live In 3 Homes

Outside of those who are living in private homes or with friends, emigres are now being put up at the bachelors' home on Ward Road, the family home at Wayside, and the Embankment Building.

A few are residing at the new building placed at the disposal of the emigres on Whashing Road. Plans for this building are not yet complete, but it is proposed that it should be converted into a hospital and infirmary, staffed by refugee physicians and nurses.

Whether or not this proposal will be adopted will be decided tomorrow afternoon, when a committee will meet to discuss the question.

If the hospital is set up as now planned, it is believed that it will be open to Shanghailanders other than German-Jewish emigres.

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CHINA PRESS.

JAN 29 1939

## Letters Asked From German Emigres Here

Experiences Will Be  
Published In Book  
Form Shortly

German emigres will be able to help themselves by putting to use the experiences they have undergone, if plans announced by a publishing group in Stockholm succeed.

According to a letter to **THE CHINA PRESS** from the group, Messrs. Bermann-Fischer Verlag, the publisher intends to publish a volume of "Letters of German Refugees" which, similar to the "Letters of students killed in action," after the war, "shall give a picture of the second decisive and fateful experience of this generation."

"Facts and experiences which led to emigration, the contact with the new surrounding world, plans and hopes, disappointments and successes, external and internal difficulties, the whole measure of suffering—all that shall find expression in this volume! In order to assemble the picture of the great common fate," the letter continues.

"We beg all writers and receivers of letters of refugees to send to us copies of these letters which they think worth while publishing—whether they contain facts or ideas or sentiments.

"Whoever wants to communicate his experiences or ideas in a letter to us may be sure of the most sympathetic reception. The letters which will be treated in strict confidence, will be selected by the publisher in cooperation with Thomas Mann, Franz Werfel, Carl Zuckmayer and Alfred Döblin.

"We regret that for technical reasons it will be impossible to return letters. We beg also to send us a short biography of the person who writes the letters.

"In lieu of the usual royalties 15 per cent of the selling price as well as all moneys arising out of published translations will be sent to the "Central Help Committee for the Refugees, Stockholm," which will take care of the distribution in accord with the High Commissioner in London.

"This letter will be published in every country of the world where emigrants live. — Bermann-Fischer Verlag A. B., Stockholm, Shareplan 19."

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CHINA PRESS.

JAN 24 1939

## New Gift To Emigres Made By Sassoon

25 Bales Of Artificial  
Silk, Cotton Piece  
Goods Given

**FIRST CONSIGNMENT  
REACHES SHANGHAI**

**Donation To Be Placed  
At Disposal Of  
Committee**

A second large gift to Jewish emigres in Shanghai has been made by Sir Victor Sassoon, it was learned yesterday by THE CHINA PRESS.

Following closely on his contribution of \$150,000 late last year, Sir Victor has now donated 25 bales of cotton and artificial silk goods, to be placed at the disposal of the local relief committee, either for realization on the open market, or for clothing purposes.

Six of the 25 bales arrived from the Bombay office of Sir Victor's Indian cotton mill interests yesterday morning by the P. and O. liner Ranchi, and arrangements were being made for their immediate clearance through the Shanghai Customs.

It is reported that the remaining part of the gift will reach Shanghai at an early date, and that it has already left Bombay.

A gift of \$150,000, it will be recalled, was made by Sir Victor Sassoon late last year to the local relief committee for the purpose of establishing Jewish emigres to Shanghai in business.

It was learned yesterday that further gifts have been made by leading members of the Jewish community in Shanghai, but the committee is still in need of funds.

D.S. Pitt  
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CHINA PRESS.

JAN 1 1939

## New Emigre Group Of 400 Arrives Here

Local Body, Expecting  
Only 300, Given  
Small Surprise

The European Refugee Relief Association was given a surprise yesterday morning when 400 German-Jewish emigres arrived on the Potsdam and Conte Rosso. Only 300 were expected.

However, yesterday's arrivals, which bring the total of German-Jewish emigres in Shanghai to nearly 1,500, were all accommodated, at least temporarily.

Seventy were expected to land from the Potsdam, but when the ship arrived, there were approximately 120. The Conte Rosso, instead of landing 240 as per schedule, brought 280 to the city.

Among the fresh batch of emigres who made port yesterday, there were 28 children.

Most of the arrivals were accommodated at the local emigre clearing house, the Embankment Building, the first floor of which has been placed at the disposal of the European Refugee Relief Association by the Sassoon interests. The remainder were directed to private lodgings.

The child situation still requires the aid of Shanghai's homes. More than 150 children are now in Shanghai, living under makeshift conditions. Only 25 have been placed at the homes of local families who have offered to take temporary charge of the youngsters.

While at first emigre parents were loathe to part with their children, more and more are finding it advisable to give their children a comfortable, warm home until they themselves can settle down.

Once again the emigres spent hours before they passed through the Customs yesterday. Although the ships arrived early in the morning, it was not until after the noon hour that the last of the arrivals was shown to his quarters.

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CHINA PRESS.

JAN 3 1939

The HILFFOND FUER DEUTSCHE JUDEN has removed its offices from 267 Klangse Road to 1 South Tiendong Road, Embankment Building, Ground Floor, (Tel. 41083).

The name of the former HILFFOND FUER DEUTSCHE JUDEN has been changed into "RELIEF SOCIETY FOR GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN JEWS" as per 1st January, 1939.

The Secretary.

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CHINA PRESS. JAN 15 1939

## 250 Jewish Emigres Due Here Today

Accommodations Being  
Rushed In Hongkew,  
Wayside Districts

With the arrival here today of 250 additional Jewish emigres in two groups the problem of caring for these people is becoming acute, it was authoritatively stated yesterday.

There are now approximately 1,500 of these refugees in Shanghai, it was pointed out, of whom only 20 per cent are able to care for themselves.

The \$150,000 rehabilitation grant of Sir Victor Sassoon has relieved the distress somewhat and already new hope has entered the lives of many of these emigres. This grant, however, was made specifically to assist these people to enter business, which the committee believes is the best way of meeting the problem and avoiding employment difficulties in this city.

A sum of about \$90,000 is required monthly, for the time being, it was stated, to maintain the emigres in living quarters and for the bare necessities of life. This sum has never been met, it was emphasized, and many of the new arrivals, have been living in almost deplorable conditions in consequence.

To alleviate this situation large buildings are being taken over and renovated in the Wayside and Hongkew district where it is expected all the refugees in need of assistance will be housed in the near future. A central food distribution system will then be inaugurated, committeemen declared, which will further decrease costs.

The former Customs Training School on Ward Road opposite the Ward Road jail, is the largest of these buildings and is expected to be ready for occupancy within two weeks. It is being renovated to accommodate 1,200 persons.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
 S. B. I. REGISTRY  
 No. S. B. D. 5422(c)  
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CHINA PRESS.

JAN 1 1 1939

**Victoria Will Bring  
 200 German - Jewish  
 Emigres Here Sunday**

Soaring nearer the 2,000 mark with the arrival of each liner from Italy, the total of German-Jewish emigres in Shanghai will add up to more than 1,700 when the s.s. Victoria docks here Sunday with approximately 200 more fugitives from national-socialism.

The arrival of this new batch of emigres proves conclusively that nothing has yet been done to control emigration into this war-torn city.

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JAN 1 1 1939

# Sassoon Makes Large Grant To Rehabilitation Fund For Jew Emigres

More Fugitives Here To  
Be Given Chance To  
Start Afresh

**SPEELMAN HITS  
LOW PROPAGANDA**

Dr. Baker To Co-operate  
In Plan To Economize  
Maintenance Costs

From his home in London, Sir Victor Sassoon, local business magnate and the "richest foreigner in China," has remitted a large sum of money to the local committee in charge of the rehabilitation fund for German-Jewish emigres.

The rehabilitation fund, which was started not long ago by Sir Elly Kadoorie, Messrs. M. Speelman (chairman), Ellis Hayim, E. Kelen (former Austrian consul here), R. M. Joseph and E. M. Joseph, aimed at financing German-Jewish refugees here in various businesses.

The committee has already helped to establish doctors, tailors, and even a restaurant, among other things, but was running short of funds when Sir Victor cabled to announce a generous contribution. The amount of the contribution cannot be disclosed at present.

## Tremendous Undertaking

"We try to help as many as we can," Mr. M. Speelman explained to a representative of THE CHINA PRESS yesterday, "but the size of the undertaking is clear enough when it is remembered that there are not less than 1,500 emigres in Shanghai today."

The rehabilitation fund, he pointed out, is distinct from the general fund, which provides for the maintenance of the emigres—for which \$90,000 monthly is required at present.

"Once and for ever," Mr. Speelman declared yesterday, "I wish to dispel all malignant rumors that local employers are displacing their workers to make place for the emigres. There is not an iota of truth in this statement, which if taken at its real value amounts to nothing short of propaganda fabricated by those who would like to see the Jewish emigres persecuted even here."

## "Merely Fill Vacancies"

He admitted that quite a number of Jewish emigres have already found employment, but explained that in doing so they merely filled vacancies, and did not displace any other employee.

Citing examples, he told of a company which called him and asked if he could find one or two diesel motor specialists among the arrivals. He found two such specialists, and these were immediately hired. The company which

hired them could not find such specialists in Shanghai despite constant advertising and inquiries.

"There is absolutely no discrimination among Jewish employers here," he stated, "and none that I know of has yet specified that any applicant for a vacancy must be of Jewish origin. This is more than I can say for other people who openly insert advertisements in the 'Wanted' columns insisting that applicants must be Aryans."

## Cannot Continue Aid

He also pointed out that Shanghai cannot possibly continue to donate \$90,000 monthly for the maintenance of these emigres. "The people here just cannot afford it," he pointed out.

Mr. Speelman revealed that the aid of the Shanghai International Red Cross has been solicited and promised in order that the maintenance of the emigres be put on a more economical basis. With its wealth of experience with Chinese refugees behind it, he explained, the Shanghai International Red Cross, if anybody, could help.

"Something will have to be done," admitted Dr. John Earl Baker, director of the Shanghai International Red Cross, when questioned yesterday by THE CHINA PRESS.

## Thinks Economy Possible

Although he emphasized that the project was merely being discussed at present, he thought that his organization could evolve a diet whereby the emigres could be kept in nourishment, from the calory standpoint, for not more than \$5 per head.

This would be a considerable saving, for at present food alone costs more than \$30 per month per head.

"There is no use kidding anyone," Dr. Baker continued. "If the organization continues along its present lines, funds will run out in no time at all. There is not enough loose money in Shanghai to cover such expenditure."

Other officials were optimistic over the considerable boost given to the rehabilitation fund by Sir Victor Sassoon. The establishment of new businesses is not to be regarded as a burden, they felt. On the contrary, it meant that so much more money was being put into circulation here.

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FILE

CHINA PRESS.

JAN 8 1939

## Reports S. M. C. Attempting To Bar Jewish Emigres From Landing Denied By Spokesman

**No Request Made Of Japanese Consular Offices To  
Co-operate; Consular Body, However, Notified  
Of Situation's Serious Possibilities**

Reports from Japan that the Shanghai Municipal Council has requested the Japanese Consular office here to adopt some measures whereby the influx of Jewish emigres into the Settlement be checked were denied by an S.M.C. spokesman yesterday.

The report in question was published in the Japan Times, a Tokyo English-language publication, on January 1 with the comment that "Japan, now in the midst of hostile operations in China, naturally does not desire to see political refugees flock into Japan, 'Manchukuo,' or North of Central China, much less desires to be made a tool of an anti-Jewish campaign of Britain in the Far East."

This report, THE CHINA PRESS was informed yesterday, is absolutely baseless.

It was indicated by the S.M.C. spokesman, however, that the Shanghai Municipal Council is taking a serious view of the present influx into the International Settlement of German emigres. But all that the Council has done has been to notify the consular body here of the possibilities of such a situation.

The report appearing in the Japan Times is not the first to hint at action by the S.M.C. to prevent continued arrival of the emigres here. There have been other reports which, however, likewise lacked foundation.

While the Shanghai Municipal Council is doubtlessly anxious that the local foreign emigre problem should not become too large to handle, there is nothing that can be done about it at present.

Two days ago THE CHINA PRESS revealed that not less than \$90,000 were required monthly if the

emigres are to be fed and sheltered here.

Already there are approximately 1,500 fugitives from national-socialism in Shanghai, of whom only 10 per cent are self-supporting. More are expected to arrive in Shanghai by the s.s. Victoria, which will dock here from Italy on January 15.

The spokesman of the Foreign Refugee Relief Association, in discussing the problem of caring for the emigres, informed THE CHINA PRESS that the problem of raising \$90,000 is definitely not a local one. He declared that it is the responsibility of foreign governments to provide this sum, and revealed that efforts have already been made to obtain such financial assistance.

Meanwhile, THE CHINA PRESS learned that nothing can be done locally to prevent further groups of emigres from landing in Shanghai. There is no authority in Shanghai which can turn the emigres away from this city.

If there is to be any control at all over the movements of the German Jews who are escaping the current tide of intolerance in their country, it must come from that country in which these emigres embark from Shanghai—in most cases Italy, THE CHINA PRESS was informed.

If the Italian Government wishes to co-operate in this respect, it was pointed out, the home offices of the Lloyd Triestino and other shipping lines could refuse to sell tickets to these emigres who name Shanghai as their destination. And if other countries co-operate, they may exercise the same control.

It is not known here, however, whether attempts are being made to obtain such co-operation and control.

FILE

CHINA PRESS.

JAN 6 1939

## Jew Emigres Need \$90,000 Monthly Here

Problem Of Raising Sum  
Said Not Local, But  
"For Governments"

ONLY 10 PERCENT  
SELF SUPPORTING

25 Refugee Children  
Still Live Away  
From Parents

No less than \$90,000 is needed each month if the 1,500 German-Jewish emigres in Shanghai, only 10 per cent of whom are self-sustaining, are to have food and shelter.

These figures were revealed to THE CHINA PRESS yesterday by a member of the European Refugee Relief Association who added, "And all we have thus far, is sympathy."

He did not wish to create the wrong impression, and emphasized that Shanghai has done all it could. "But it is clear," he continued, "that the problem of raising \$90,000 monthly is not a local problem to be settled by local residents. It is a problem for foreign governments!"

Efforts have already been made with several organizations which could aid in soliciting financial assistance from their respective governments, he disclosed, but added that he was not in a position to reveal the identity of these groups. So far, however, there has been no indication whatsoever that such aid was forthcoming. "It is too soon to expect anything, however," he concluded.

Because of the sudden arrival in Shanghai of hundreds of refugees at a time when they had no other place in the world to go to, the situation here still resembled a scene at the Tower of Babel. A large group of highly-trained workers is necessary, but lack of funds does not permit ordinary comforts, and as a result the entire situation is in a muddle.

Consequently, only approximate figures are available. It is known that at the most only 10 per cent, or 150 emigres, are self-supporting. These have either found modest employment or receive funds from relatives or friends abroad. The remainder at present, has to be looked after.

Of the children who arrived, 25 are still residing apart from their parents, in the homes of local families which volunteered to take care of them temporarily.

Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom right corner, including "R-51" and "Q4 41".

CHINA PRESS.

DEC 14 1938

# 652 Jewish Refugees Due Here Shortly

Further Influx To Make  
Total Of 1,062 By  
New Year's Day

COMMITTEE ASKS  
FINANCIAL AID

Majority Of Emigrants  
Reported Entirely  
Destitute

At least 1,062 German and Austrian refugees, the vast majority of them destitute, will spend the New Year in Shanghai.

In the face of this situation, the local International Committee for Austrian and German refugees has funds only to last until the end of this month. After that time it will be entirely without resources.

These facts, illustrating the critical situation which the refugees arriving in this city face, were revealed yesterday in an informal report made to the American Advisory Committee by a representative of the International Committee for Austrian and German refugees.

The report formed an appeal for financial support from the American Red Cross. A formal appeal is expected to be made within the next few days.

## 500 Here Now

At present there are 500 refugees in Shanghai, it was stated. Of these, 450 came by sea and 50 overland via Siberia.

Five hundred and sixty-two more are definitely known to be en route here, and will arrive by the beginning of the New Year. The majority of these are expected aboard the Conte Biancamano next Monday, it was reported.

Included in this group of 562 are 140 married couples, 100 children and 155 single men and women, the representative declared yesterday.

The International Committee for Austrian and German Refugees was said to have on hand only \$3,600. This sum is expected to last until the end of the year. The American Red Cross is being asked to assist with monetary support when the present reserve is exhausted.

So far \$42,000 have been raised locally; most of this was given by 20 individuals and the rest through popular contributions.

## Support Given Abroad

The London Committee for Refugee Relief sent \$500 to aid the emigrants. An urgent appeal to the Joint Distribution Committee of New York resulted in a grant of U.S.\$2,500.

Every penny of this foreign money has already been spent, it was pointed out during the informal report yesterday. Only C.N.\$3,600 remains available for relief.

The problem of housing the new arrivals is one of the major worries confronting the Committee, it was said. So far most of the refugees have been sheltered in three or four houses in Hongkew, where conditions were reported to be unsatisfactory.

This is not the first time the local American Red Cross has received an appeal for non-Chinese relief. A precedent was set in the case of Russian refugees 20 years ago.

It is, however, the first case of its type to be presented to the American Advisory Committee.

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NOV 26 1938

# Reich Emigres In Shanghai Placed At 500

Only 5% Are Employed;  
Others In Need Of  
Financial Aid

BACHELOR HOME  
SHELTERS 64

Ignorance Of English  
Major Difficulty In  
Obtaining Work

With the arrival in Shanghai on Thursday of 187 German-Jewish emigres, the total number of refugees from the Nazi terror in this city has nearly reached 500.

Of these who have come to this port to start their lives afresh, approximately 20 men, constituting about five per cent of the total, have found employment and are earning their own living. The remainder, of whom perhaps another five per cent have sufficient funds to tide them over for a month or two—but not more—are dependent upon such financial assistance as may be forthcoming.

If one bears in mind how much the Shanghai public has been asked to contribute towards the alleviation of misery of hundreds of thousands of homeless people during the last 15 months it is no exaggeration to state that much has been done already for the German-Jewish emigres.

The first batch arrived in Shanghai more than four months ago, and since their arrival, their numbers have increased considerably.

## Bachelors Accommodated

Sixty-four bachelors are now crowded into a small home at 708 Hwashing Road in the eastern district, but it is impossible to squeeze another man in. Most of the 187 emigres who arrived Thursday by the Conte Verde have been temporarily put up in vacant homes rented in Hongkew. Others have been housed in the International Settlement and the French Concession.

This arrangement can only be temporary for an acute lack of funds demands better organization and infinitely greater economy.

The bachelors are comparatively an easy problem, for it is evident that they can live under conditions which would be impossible for the many women and children who have accompanied their husbands in their departure from Germany and Nazi-ruled Austria.

The question of employment for these emigres is also a difficult one. Not more than two per cent of the 500 in Shanghai are electricians, mechanics or others who may find it easy to obtain work. Most of

the men were merchants and shop-owners before it became impossible and even an offense to the state to carry on their businesses. Others are professional men, physicians, lawyers, engineers, etc.

## Know No English

Their major difficulty, however, is not that their specialty is unmarketable here, but that their knowledge of the English language is so slight that only a few can more than count up to 10.

For some time now classes in English have been conducted in the premises of the Shanghai Jewish School on Seymour Road by tutors who have volunteered for the task of acquainting an adult group with an entirely strange language. But neither the location nor the facilities are adequate, and it is generally acknowledged that the entire situation and system needs extensive planning and organization.

Even these efforts will not allow all the emigres to follow the professions to which some had given the greater portion of their lives. Take the case of the German-Jewish journalists, for example. There is, of course, an outside chance that one of them may come to be a correspondent for a non-Nazi German organ published outside the Reich. The chance is a remote one, however. Others will have to study the English language for years before they can qualify to do the work of a journalist.

## Tragedy Apparent

Everywhere the tragedy of people torn out of their familiar setting and removed to a remote, strange country thousands of miles away is apparent.

The proprietor of a large bakery in Berlin, normally a well-to-do, even wealthy man, found employment in a Russian bakery in Frenchtown for \$70 a month. The young son of an owner of a string of hotels and night clubs in Austria was given a position by a local hotel at \$100 per month.

The first German-Jewish emigres to flee the pogroms of national-socialism arrived in Shanghai in the spring of 1934. There were approximately 80 of them, all physicians, surgeons and dentists.

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## CHINA PRESS.

NOV 26 1938

In those days of comparative prosperity, they found it easier to earn a living. Those who established themselves in Shanghai are conducting profitable practices. Others left for the interior, and others still were employed by missions.

### First Came In 1934

Since 1934, there have been fewer emigres. They trickled in occasionally, but these were isolated cases. Then last August, the influx started. In four months, nearly 500 emigres have arrived, determined to make China their home.

A few still thought that China was only partly civilized. One man brought with him his office desk and swivel-chair under the impression that these things were not to be had here.

If a Reuter report from Trieste to the effect that Italian steamers for the Far East are booked months ahead by Jews wishing to make Shanghai their home is to be credited, then this port will see the greatest influx of foreign political refugees since the Russian Revolution.

It is not impossible that by next summer there will be not less than 1,500 German-Jewish refugees residing in this city.

Two committees are feverishly working to evolve some plan whereby these people can be aided and employment found for them. The problem, especially at this time, is a knotty one, and it is easy to imagine that nothing can be done unless the Shanghai public agrees to treat the problem as its own and shows willingness to try to solve it.

CHINA PRESS.

NOV 18 1938

## Nippon Now Refuses To Admit Jews

**Ban On Israelites Said  
Linked With Proposed  
Reich-Japan Pact**

Following the steps of her newly-found ideological ally, Japan is now refusing visas to Jews, THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday.

While this decision was put into effect prior to the agreement between Japan and Germany for the conclusion of a pact for the promotion of cultural relations, which was only announced on Wednesday, it is believed that the ban on Jews is not unconnected with this new treaty.

According to the terms of the proposed pact, Japan will recognize the racial principle peculiar to Germany, among other things.

However, THE CHINA PRESS was informed that the refusal to grant visas to Jews, which started in Shanghai approximately a month ago, does not include Jews of larger countries. Only Russian Jews without passports are at present hit by this ban.

Foreign observers pointed out that Japan could not possibly refuse visas to foreign Jews, since not even the Reich cared to risk international complications which were sure to follow the promulgation of such discrimination.

Little credit is given reports that this ban was decided upon after it was discovered that most of the foreigners arrested in Japan for illegal profit-making on the exchange were Jews. It was pointed out that this could not possibly be the reason, for there were as many foreigners of non-Jewish origin as Jews implicated in exchange transactions.

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CHINA PRESS.

SEP 1 2 1938

## Another Group Of Jews From Europe Arrives

Another contingent of Jewish refugees from Europe, six in number, arrived in Shanghai at noon yesterday aboard the Victoria, Lloyd-Triestino liner.

One of the refugees is a doctor from Germany. The remaining five persons, four men and one woman, are all from Vienna.

Three of the Viennese are commercial people while the fourth man is described as being an engineer. The woman is the wife of the one of the commercial men.

The new additions to the local Jewish community were met at the Customs Jetty by 18 other refugees from Europe who had arrived in the city previously.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

SEP 7 1939

**EUROPEAN REFUGEES  
IN SHANGHAI****Further Meeting Held  
Of French, S.M.C.  
And Japanese**

A further meeting of representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the French Authorities and the Japanese Consulate took place yesterday at the Japanese Consulate, to study the possibility of framing regulations under which the ban imposed on the entry into Shanghai of further European refugees might be relaxed in certain special cases.

It was affirmed that the prohibition which has been imposed by the three Authorities (which, however, allowed for a number of refugees arriving by certain vessels already en route) must, for the time being, be rigidly enforced without any individual exceptions being permitted.

Further study was made of the proposals which had been submitted by the Council's representative. A further meeting will be convened by the representative of the Japanese Consulate when his proposals have been drafted.

FILE

Rush

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AUG 15 1939

## ***Municipal Council Will Act To Prevent Entry Of More Jew Refugees***

**All Consulates And Chief Shipping Companies  
Formally Notified Of Decision; No Further  
Entry After Arrival Of Those Now En Route**

### **SHANGHAI CANNOT ABSORB ANY MORE; HOSPITALITY HAS REACHED LIMIT**

Maintaining that the limit of Shanghai's hospitality towards the Jewish refugees from Europe has been reached and that this city can absorb no more of this type of resident, the Shanghai Municipal Council has decided to prevent the entry of any more Jewish immigrants from Europe.

This decision was formally conveyed to all Consulates yesterday and also to the shipping companies through which Jewish immigrants usually reach this port. The various Jewish committees recently established to care for the interests of the thousands of European refugees now quartered here have also

been notified of the decision.

It was declared through a Council spokesman yesterday that the S.M.C. realized the far-reaching effect of the decision which had been taken with considerable reluctance, but actualities had to be faced and the Council felt that the time had come to take steps to prevent the further entry of European refugees. Just what measures would be adopted to enforce this decision were not disclosed by the spokesman who declined to discuss details, merely stating that the Council had not reached its decision without full consideration of all its aspects and the methods which could be used to prevent a further influx of Jewish immigrants.

#### **Two Reasons**

The spokesman declared that the Council had two reasons for making the decision, the first being the belief that Shanghai had done more than its share in giving hospitality to the thousands of refugees from Europe. Already there were far too many refugees resident here for the city to accommodate under existing economic conditions. Many more were reported to be due and Shanghai could not absorb these.

There was also another reason. Although the Council had received no official communication or notification, it had been learned that the Japanese authorities north of Soochow Creek had imposed certain restrictions on the residence of Jewish refugees in that area. In view of the fact that the northern areas form the only suitable localities in which these newcomers might find residence and a means of living, and that these areas were likely to be restricted in the near future, there appeared to be no district where they might settle except south of the Creek. It was generally known that residential accommodation in areas south of the Creek was taxed to the utmost and that these areas would be unable to absorb several thousand incoming Jewish refugees. It was, therefore, considered imperative that a ban on the entry of any more European immigrants be imposed and the Council was determined to carry this out.

#### Many En Route

The Council hoped that the various Jewish committees would realize the Council's position and endeavour to co-operate in carrying out the decision. The Council was aware that a large number of Jewish immigrants were already en route to Shanghai on various vessels, and it was not the desire of the S.M.C. to impose any additional hardship upon these who, providing suitable arrangements were made by the local committees, would be permitted to land. It was hoped that the committees would make the necessary arrangements with the Japanese authorities to enable these newcomers to take up residence north of the Creek.

But under no circumstances would refugees other than those at present on the high seas be permitted to enter this port.

It was ascertained from the French Concession authorities that similar action had been decided upon in that area and that Frenchtown officials were collaborating with those in the Settlement in this respect.

#### Japanese Not Informed

When questioned at the press conference last evening what comment the military and naval spokesmen had to make regarding the decision of the Shanghai Municipal Council to restrict the further entrance of Jewish émigrés into the city, the spokesman stated that he could in no way comment on this action since it was, in fact, the first he had actually heard of it. When informed that newspapers were carrying the story of the ban on the further influx of the Jewish refugees, the spokesman replied that when they were officially informed he would be able to say what the Japanese thought of the matter.

"To the best of my knowledge," the spokesman continued, "no official notice of this has been given to the Japanese. When the Japanese took steps to prohibit further immigration into Hongkew, this decision was passed out through the Consular Body."

"Will refugees be prohibited from landing in Hongkew from the ships?" a correspondent asked, pointing out that it was customary for ships to dock in Hongkew.

#### Not Prohibited From Landing

"The Japanese regulation does not prohibit refugees from getting off a ship docking in Hongkew," the spokesman answered. "The new regulation provides that no further immigration into Hongkew after the deadline registration date, August 21, will be permitted, by which date all refugees now residing or conducting business in Hongkew must register. The Japanese did not say that they could not land and pass through."

"What action are the Japanese likely to take with reference to the new measures taken by the S.M.C. to restrict immigration into Shanghai?" asked a correspondent.

"I have no idea," replied the spokesman. "After the Japanese have been officially informed and have had time to consider the matter, some new regulation may be made. But, at the present time, that is the way the situation stands."

SHANGHAI TIMES.

AUG 15 1939

## More Jews Banned In Frenchtown

French Consul-General  
Follows Action Of  
Settlement

Following quickly after the news of the Shanghai Municipal Council's decision to call a halt to further Jewish immigration into the International Settlement, the French Consul-General, M. Marcel Baudet, signed an order yesterday afternoon forbidding any more Jewish emigres to enter and live in the French Concession. According to information received from the French Police, this order came into effect immediately after it was signed.

The Japanese authorities were the first to take action. They announced that they would not allow any Jewish refugees to reside or engage in business in Hongkew after August 21, unless they have been registered with the Refugee Relief Committee before that date. The S.M.C. made its decision yesterday morning and the French authorities followed in the afternoon. The French Consul-General, according to the French authorities, has taken this step in order to have a uniform policy with those of the Settlement and the Japanese authorities and a similar situation regarding Jewish immigration throughout Shanghai.

The shipping companies are all being informed of this ban on Jewish immigration, and, whereas the Japanese have stated that refugees will be allowed to make their homes in Hongkew up to August 21, the French order came into effect yesterday and thus the gates of the French Concession are already closed to any new Jewish arrivals. According to a report, the S.M.C. has decided to allow Jewish emigres already embarked on ships in Europe, to land and settle here.

Asked if a registration would be taken of the Jewish refugees already residing in the French Concession, an official of the F.M.C. replied that as far as he knew no plans for such action had yet been made, but he thought it quite possible that such a list might be compiled. With these decisions made by the three paramount authorities in Shanghai to-day, it appears that the influx of more European Jews into this city will be effectively curbed, and that the total number of emigres in town will remain in the neighbourhood of 15,000 and not rise to 20,000 or 25,000 by the end of the year as had been previously calculated.

AUG 15 1939

### LIMITING INFUX OF JEWISH REFUGEES

The decision of the Shanghai Municipal Council, as officially announced yesterday, to put a stop to the further influx of Jewish refugees into the International Settlement is one with which there can be nothing but full agreement. That Shanghai has done more than its fair share in the matter of providing a home for those who have unfortunately been compelled to leave their European places of domicile will be readily admitted, while the necessity for some limit to be imposed is, in Shanghai's present circumstances, obvious to all who give the matter a moment's thought. It has, apparently, been found possible for certain steps to be taken in conjunction with the Consular authorities and the various shipping companies whereby passages in ships coming to Shanghai will be denied to Jewish refugees, while as regards those refugees who are now on the high seas destined for this port the Jewish Refugee Committee here will seek to make arrangements with the Japanese authorities whereby the new arrivals will be allowed to enter the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo areas now under Japanese control and in variation of the decision recently made to allow no further influx into those areas. As was pointed out in this column yesterday, the Japanese authorities have shown considerable and commendable regard for the position of the refugees, but the imposition of a ban on further entry had to come at some time and at some point. That that point has been more than reached is obvious to all conversant with the facts, for there is a serious enough problem to face regarding the support and care of the thousands of refugees already here without adding to it by allowing further unrestricted entry into a field where scope for self-support is so definitely limited. Shanghai has been the world's only "free port" for Jewish immigration—a state of affairs which would undoubtedly have brought restrictive action from the Chinese Government had that authority continued to exercise control over the port. It is only due to the fortuitous circumstance of the present temporary situation that the immigration of so many Jewish refugees has been possible. The local authorities have, clearly, the right to protect themselves as far as they can against the consequences of further unrestricted entry, and if the S.M.C. has been able to make dispositions whereby that unrestricted entry will be curtailed it is all to the good of this already impoverished city. Wonderful work has been done as regards caring for those already here, but the prospect of thousands more arriving was one which rightly gave rise to grave concern.

AUG 14 1939

**JEWISH REFUGEES IN  
SHANGHAI AREAS**

Among the serious problems which are causing anxiety in Shanghai must be included that of accommodating the constantly increasing numbers of Jewish refugees arriving in the port. Most of these refugees have hitherto been accommodated in Hongkew and areas north of the Creek; the Japanese have in no way discriminated against these unfortunate people but have, on the other hand, been distinctly sympathetic and allowed them the utmost freedom in settling in the eastern districts. Now, however, it has become a case of something having to be done in the way of restriction, especially as the Japanese community itself is a growing one while the influx of Chinese into the Japanese defence sector is reaching, we understand, to a figure approaching 40,000 per month. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Japanese Naval Landing Party authorities have announced that all Jewish emigrés residing in the Japanese Defence Sector or engaged in business there or intending to reside there or transfer their domicile to that area must register with the Jewish Immigrants Relief Committee by August 21. Anyone failing to register by that date and all new arrivals will not be permitted to reside or do business in Hongkew, Wayside, Yangtzepoo and Chapei, it is announced. At the moment, it is reported that the number of Jewish refugees in Hongkew amounts to about 4,500 in refugee camps and 4,500 living in their own homes, but it is reported that a further 9,000 refugees are expected in the port before the end of the year. It need hardly be emphasized that there is no desire on the part of anyone, either Japanese or others, to do anything else but give what help is possible to the refugees but it is quite obvious that the problem is becoming very serious owing to the numbers of the immigrants and the shortage of housing space. Undoubtedly, there is a need for wider action in the interests of all concerned, including those of the Jewish refugees who are already here, and that action should be in the way of preventing, if possible, further arrivals. For this purpose, however, no machinery seems to exist at present and the Powers interested in the International Settlement have displayed no apparent desire to make a move in the matter. It is possible that the action of the Japanese authorities may now prompt them to do so for they must realize that it is going to be a serious tax upon the Jewish Immigrants Relief Committee to find accommodation for a further 9,000 more Jewish refugees in the International Settlement south of the Creek and the French Concession before the end of the year.

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While the growth in numbers of the Jewish immigration is giving cause for anxiety, a word of praise must be given the newcomers for the energy and enterprise shown by them in endeavouring to adjust themselves to the new circumstances of life in this city. As already indicated, a great many of the immigrants now have their own homes, and the number of shops, cafés, restaurants opened up for business is surprising. More and more such places are opening up almost daily and it is obvious that a good deal of money and labour has been spent in repairing and reconditioning damaged premises and rendering them suitable for business purposes. It is an open secret, of course, that a number of the refugees managed to bring a good deal more money, or the equivalent of money, than was at first thought possible. The question which arises, of course, in the mind of the interested observer is how many of these new businesses will in the long run pay. And the answer would seem to be—without undue pessimism or any attempt to be discouraging—that a good number of them will not. Most of the shops of the refugees are at present doing business with their own people—that is to say, with other refugees. Prices are naturally cut to the uttermost and profits must be in most cases extremely small. A question which has already been asked is whether, after it once reaches its maximum size, the tendency for the German Jewish refugee community will be to decline fairly rapidly. Quite a large number of the more recent arrivals are elderly people, and the number of young married couples has been small. Moreover, as Shanghai cannot in any way be regarded as an ideal place for the permanent settlement of a large Jewish population, there is every likelihood of the younger and more energetic immigrants moving elsewhere as soon as the opportunity affords. Indeed, everybody is hoping that opportunities will be afforded ere long not only for a better opening for some of the Jews who have sought refuge in Shanghai but also for those who are in distressed circumstances in various other parts of the world. With these matters in view, therefore, it is not easy to hazard any kind of guess as to what the eventual size of the Jewish refugee community here will be.



If temporarily the community is to be swollen to about 20,000, as sometime ago Sir Victor Sassoon predicted, it is obvious that a most formidable task lies ahead of the Jewish Immigrants Relief Committee in the way of providing shelter for further arrivals. If special refugee camps have to be erected, with adequate sanitary facilities, the expense must be great, and we fear there is very little suitable land available. It might be possible, with the co-operation of the Japanese authorities, to establish a large camp in a healthy spot some way out of the town but it is obvious that if they are placed in more or less isolation in a countryside camp the opportunities for establishing themselves in any kind of business will be made much fewer for the immigrants. In any case, the arrival of some thousands more refugees must exacerbate a problem already bristling with difficulties. The most serious factor in the background is that the standard of living of the masses in China is so much lower than any European is accustomed, or can accustom himself, to, that economic equalization is unthinkable. Therefore, the immigrants require to live on a standard above that of the generality of the people of the country and obviously only a limited number can do that for any length of time. Looked at academically the problem is an interesting one; unfortunately, it is no academic matter here in Shanghai but rather a tragic one.

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AUG 13 1939

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## Problem Of Where To Put New Jewish Arrivals

Housing Question Faces Committee Following The  
Japanese Ban On Further Settling Of  
Hongkew By Jewish Refugees

The Jewish Immigrants Relief Committee is faced with a serious problem of where to house new Jewish arrivals, following the announcement made by the Japanese authorities on Friday that it had been decided to limit the influx of Jewish refugees into the areas north of the Soochow Creek. The Japanese stated at the press conference that all Jewish emigres residing in the Japanese Defence Sector, engaged in business there or intending to reside in that area, had to register with the Committee by August 21.

After that date no new arrivals will be permitted to settle or do business in Hongkew, Wayside, Yangtzepoo and Chapel, and therefore the Committee must endeavour to find accommodation in the Settlement and French Concession for them. Yesterday, when questioned by "The Sunday Shanghai Times" on their plans for housing the additional 2,000 refugees expected in Shanghai before the end of the year, prominent members of the Committee replied that they had no constructive ideas at present and no new camps or possible camps in mind for these immigrants.

However, important members of the Refugee Relief Committee stated that they would be able to carry out the registration of all the Jewish emigres living and doing business in Hongkew before August 21, fairly easily. They were prepared to work "night and day," as one member put it, to register the nine or ten thousand Jews concerned during the next nine days. The registration will take place in the refugee camps, offices and centres, where Jews will fill in two forms which will be returned to the Refugee Committee.

### 2,000 In Hongkew

At the moment the number of Jewish refugees in Hongkew amounts to about 4,500 in refugee camps and 4,500 living in their own homes, according to the Relief Committee. All these will have to be registered during the next eight days and the totals found for the benefit of the Japanese authorities, but the members of the Committee seemed to feel no doubt that this task could be completed within the specified time.

After the registration has been completed, the forms will be presented to the Japanese Resident Naval Officer in Shanghai for authorization, and then identification cards will be issued to those registered. Only those in possession of the identification cards will be allowed to do business or reside north of the Soochow Creek.

One reason for this action was given by the Japanese Navy spokesman on Friday when he stated that in the northern and eastern districts of the Settlement there were already between 4,000 and 5,000 Jewish refugees in residence and engaged in business, apart from those in refugee camps. The total number of Jewish refugees in the Japanese Defence Sector, he declared, was therefore equal to about one-tenth of the Japanese population of Shanghai, and the Japanese authorities had decided to limit the Jewish population for fear of friction between the two communities.

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JUL 1 1939

## Daring Escape By Refugee Youths From Germany

Willie Lederer And Sam Holzer Of Kinchow Road Refugee Camp Relate Story Of Adventures; Stowed Away Aboard s.s. Conte Rosso

Sam Holzer, 18, and Willie Lederer, 20, are now in the Kinchow Road Refugee Camp in Hongkew. They arrived here aboard the s.s. Conte Rosso, on her recent visit to this port, when she deposited over 600 additional refugees to swell the number in Shanghai.

Both these youths are in good health and appreciate the refugee camps here very much. They relate the following experiences in getting to Shanghai.

### Decides To Escape

Lederer, who was born on August 16, 1919, in Gablenz, Bohemia, had just finished school at the time of the occupation of his country and was working as a window decorator. He lived with his parents, and his father owned a glass factory.

During the brief uncertainty in the change of government of Prague, Lederer was advised by others that his best bet would be to try and get out of the country since he was a young man and had life before him. He finally concluded that he would take the chance, regardless of the outcome.

The first difficulty he encountered was attempting to cross the Czecho-Slovakian frontier. He had no documents which permitted him to do this and knew it might mean death or a concentration camp. On the night March 17, 1939, equipped only with a map, a pair of military field glasses and a compass, but with very little funds, clothing or papers, he set out on his journey for Shanghai. On the night of March 20, he reached the frontier. Since it was impossible to keep to the road, Lederer made his way along the outskirts by keeping low. There was much snow on the ground at this time and he experienced great difficulties in his manoeuvring. A storm on this night made things even worse and although he carried food with him, he was in dire need of water. While making his way through a meadow, he suddenly heard a frontier soldier in the distance yell "halt." Halt, Lederer did, but he remained in a prone position and did not advance toward the soldier. Fearing that the sentry had seen him and would be making his way toward him, Lederer suddenly jumped up, ran about 50 feet, and dropped again. A shot rang out, landing in the snow near Lederer.

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### Easy Target

Aware that he was a target for the soldier, Lederer, fearing to remain in one position too long, got up and made another rush. A rifle bullet pierced his hat this time, and down he went to cover. Loud commands to "halt" were now made by the soldier who also blew his whistle to summon aid. Recovering himself after a few minutes lying in the snow, he rose again and ran with all the speed he could make in the snow and storm when he was forced to a prone position again by many rifle shots which landed near him. Fortunately, Lederer landed in a shallow water hole on his last dash, which gave him an opportunity to take cover and hide.

### Caught In Marburg

Arriving at a place called Marburg the next morning, Lederer, in efforts to obtain food and drink, was caught by a military patrol and held in prison for two days. He was then sent back to the German frontier where he was questioned and examined. The examining officer at this outpost was unusually kind and after having satisfied himself that the youth had no foreign money and was playing no tricks against the Nazi regime, lent him assistance in crossing the border again, warning him to be careful, that if he was caught again he might be shot or imprisoned. Thus, after recuperation from his trying experience, he crossed the border safely.

Because it was absolutely impossible to go overseas, due to lack of funds, he purchased a 2nd class ticket to Abbazia, and thus deceived other frontier soldiers. From the seaport of Abbazia he went to Trieste where he remained for two months. Here he met his new travelling companion, Sam Holzer.

### Meets Sam Holzer

Holzer was born in May, 1921, in Austria, and was separated from his parents during the occupation and compelled to construct fortifications. He also escaped by crossing the frontier in darkness, but was not fired at and did not encounter such disheartening experiences as Lederer. He received a little support from committees and was given instructions where to apply for aid when he got to Trieste.

After meeting in Trieste, the two youths became friends and decided they would stowaway on a ship leaving Trieste. They wanted to take a ship going to the United States, but were informed by an old seaman they would encounter no end of difficulties and would most likely end up back in Germany. They then decided on Shanghai. In Trieste they lived off relief agencies.

On July 13, the pair went to a police station and inquired what the consequences would be if they were caught as stowaways. They were informed that it was no crime, but that the Captain would demand three times the ordinary fare.

The next day the Conte Rosso was sailing for Shanghai and the lads arranged a method they would use to board this liner, and fortunately enough it worked.

#### Board Conte Rosso

Mingling with the crowds they deceived inspecting officers and got aboard the liner after many narrow escapes. Holzer hid in the third class washroom while Lederer hid in a wardrobe in a first class cabin. Just as the liner was sailing, with the crowds on the decks waving good-bye, he went below decks and joined his companion in the third class washroom. The liner cleared port and was soon at sea.

Other refugees in the third class sections obtained food for them from the mess room and brought it to them in the washrooms where they slept, and although it was very uncomfortable with the boys a little seasick, they were nevertheless content.

#### Caught In Port Said

Upon arrival in Port Said, Holzer was approached by a steward who questioned him. They had been betrayed by some passenger. Led to the Captain, the boys were questioned and told their story. The Captain was at a loss to understand how the boys boarded the liner without tickets or visas. Representatives of the relief committee on board agreed to take up a collection to pay the passage demanded by the Captain which amounted to about 700 lire. This amount however, was not collected, the commander receiving only 400 lire, all that could be obtained from the passengers.

Upon arrival in Shanghai the two stowaways joined other refugees and were assigned to the Kinchow Road refugee camp.

They are now endeavouring to obtain employment. Holzer is a lightweight boxer having fought in three ring engagements in Vienna and hopes to be able to train and fight in Shanghai. Lederer hopes to be able to secure employment as a window decorator.

JUL 2 1937

## **CIVIC CENTRE CAMP FOR JEWISH KIDS**

**Col. Utsonomiya Finds A  
Suitable Building;  
Hungjao Not Used**

With the Japanese Garrison Commander not being able to grant permission for the creation of an Open Air Camp for Jewish Refugee children at Hungjao, in the premises of the Blind School, a building suitable for a camp for 400 children has been found in the Civic Centre by Colonel Utsonomiya, Japanese Liaison Officer, it was announced by the Japanese Army spokesman yesterday.

The premises for the summer camp for the emigre children was inspected yesterday and an application made for the use of the building. Permission is expected to be granted to-morrow, the Army spokesman announced.

The spokesman pointed out that the gesture was being made on humanitarian grounds, as the heat in Yangtzepoo was not good for the children.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

JUN 24 1939

**Refugee Settlement  
Plan Premature**

CHUNGKING, June 23.—Commenting on a report from Shanghai of a proposed large scale settlement of Jewish refugees from Germany, informed quarters in the Chinese capital state that it is highly premature to discuss the matter. It is believed by neutral observers that Yunnan province can absorb, at the highest, 10,000 in future. More urgent needs for the present are for doctors and professors for hospitals and schools as well as for about 500 mechanics. Details are, however, not discussed since the project is considered premature.—Trans-ocean.

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JUN 6 1939

## Continuous Increase Of More Refugees Adds To Problems

**Bitter Struggle To Open Business Against The Demands For Advance Money For Rent And Goods; Many Working For No Salary**

In spite of the fact that the recent addition of 450 German and Austrian Jewish refugees which came last Sunday have increased the total number of refugees in this city to over 10,500, the majority of this number are not by any means content to live off local charity or monthly allotments. Investigations reveal that numbers are endeavouring to enter commercial, industrial and manufacturing enterprises, while others have opened scores of restaurants and small shops.

In reviewing the difficulties encountered by the new immigration into this city, the most difficult and depressing situation confronting them is the so-called "key money" demanded to take over the lease of a shop or business. This also applies to boarding houses or an apartment.

Added to this "key money" situation is the demand for advance rents for possession of the property, normally required to be paid three months in advance. Such demands as these make it extremely difficult for the average hopeful Jew trying to enter business with a small capital. Some, however, have overcome these difficulties, while others have failed.

### Receive No Salaries

Many of these Jewish refugees are employed in different activities associated with the headquarters at 190 Kiukiang Road, but receive little or no salary at all. Some of the men acting as supervisors, accountants, clerks, etc., are really capable and deserving men, worth a good salary, but receive only food and their room. This also applies to ladies who work at the headquarters, in the camps and hospitals. The constant increase of arrivals is making the situation for those already here much more difficult, to say nothing of adding much more grief on the Refugee Committees.

### Immigrants' Thrift Shop

Under the direction of the International Refugee Committee with

Mr. Paul Komor in charge, this organization has established an Immigrants' Thrift Shop, at 55 Nan-king Road. It is operated on a non-profit basis. A slight charge is made in cases to cover incidental expenses, but otherwise there is absolutely no profit derived from this store. Here the refugee may sell items or their own personal belongings which are charged to their accounts and those having things to dispose of that others want, use this place as an exchange shop.

The premises were given to the committee by Sir Victor Sassoon without charges for rental, and clerks receive no monthly salary. The thrift shop is reported to be shaping into a success, and in the future is expected to prove a needy and worthy institution.

### Few In Business

On the average, the refugees are maintaining high hopes and are trying to look on the bright side of life in the face of constant problems. A few cannot get over the act of being expelled into an alien land and have failed to engage in any fruitful pursuit. A few are reported to be making successes in soap-making and manufacturing of bags, etc., but the measure of their success is yet limited.

Praise is, of course, due to those who formed the Refugee Committees and have made a wise approach to solving many problems for the Jewish arrivals without whose support conditions here would indeed be very serious. Encouragement to the Jewish people is the main idea of the Refugee Committees and they have done remarkable work in determining ways and means of comforting the homeless exiles in establishing homes, camps, hospitals, and relief aid. The recent departure of Mr. Speelman for the United States and France in an appeal for external aid, shot hopes high among these people. Funds and donations from abroad would assist in the struggle for existence of the refugees here.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

JUN 5 1939

## Singapore Concerned Over Shanghai Jews' Plight

Not Anxious To Have Refugees In Their City But  
Assist Those Passing Through; Contributions To  
Special Fund; Jobs Are Scarce In Malaya

An appeal to world Jewry organizations for help for the 12,000 refugees in Shanghai has been made, Mr. David Frankel, chairman of the Singapore Jewish Refugee Relief Committee, reveals in a report issued recently.

Mr. Frankel deals with the assistance that his committee has been able to give to some of the thousands of refugees from Germany and Italy who have passed through Singapore, and pays a warm tribute to the support given by the Jewish and other local committees.

Mr. Frankel points out that from time to time the Singapore committee has made such remissions to Shanghai as he considered could be spared.

The Singapore committee was formed in October, 1938, for the purpose of helping Jewish refugees passing through Singapore. Maximum monthly subscriptions of \$10 were called for and in addition donations were solicited.

"On the whole the response from the Jewish community has been very gratifying, and the general public of Singapore have also been very generous.

He refers to the successful showing at the Capitol Theatre of the film "The House of Rothschild," which was under the patronage of the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas and The General Officer Commanding, Malaya, Major General W. G. S. Dobbie.

### Position In Bangkok

"Quite a number of the unfortunate people have, not through

choice, found their way to Bangkok, but from all accounts there is little or no possibility of employment there, and rather than risk what might develop into a second camp in the East the Committee in Bangkok urged us to request refugees to proceed to Shanghai.

"This necessitated quite a considerable amount of work for the local committee to arrange for transshipment and in several instances positions were found for a number of the refugees.

Quite a number of refugees were going to Australia and the local committee is lending a hand in every possible way.

The balance on the current account in the hands of the committee is running low and the committee appeals for the maintenance of regular monthly subscriptions and for outright donations in order to carry on their work.

The committee, Mr. Frankel stresses, has undertaken the work of helping as far as possible all refugees passing through Singapore without discrimination.

"Positions are becoming very difficult to secure. The committee is using every possible precaution to ensure that only the right type of person, fulfilling the requirements of the Immigration authorities settles in this country," he says.

"The problem with which we have to cope is a great and tragic one and the committee would welcome any constructive suggestion for the continuance and greater effectiveness of the work.

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JUN 4 1939

## Economic Shanghai And The Jewish Immigrant

What Role Are Newcomers Going To Play In Life Of Metropolis?—Interview With Sir Victor Sassoon; Stupendous Work Of Relief

By ARTHUR AND THEODORE SOPHER

Less than two years ago, outgoing vessels from Shanghai were filled with evacuees seeking refuge at a safe distance from aerial bombing and the enveloping conflict. Who could then have dreamt that, within a short space of time, this very port was to become the haven for a far greater number, who are now filling every available berth to come here? The city-to-see-from has become the locale-to-rush-to. It would seem intemperate that, in so short a period, aversion for Shanghai should change to a feeling of such fondness. Yet, those that belong here have been accustomed to this peculiar recuperating vitality, evinced again and again by the great metropolis.

Throughout this port's extraordinary and eventful history, causes and effects, all told, have resulted in a trend upward of civic and economic development. Without offering an explanation as to the nature and cause of our favoured situation, it is to be observed that the internal set-up of Shanghai, by its very complexity, appears somehow to ward off imminent dangers and turn trouble into benefit.

Up to the present, several nationalities, as component parts, have been welded into a union which has constituted our Shanghai. A number of people of Jewish faith (say 3,500), composing some five per cent of the total non-Chinese population (say 70,000) here, were distributed amongst the various nations, the bulk of the Jews having come with the large influx, from 20 years ago, of White Russian refugees. Thus, of the said five per cent., only three-quarter per cent., or 500 persons, were Jews of British and other nationality derived from families which came with the city's early settlers.

### A Haven Of Refuge

By the sheer force of political circumstance, a proportionately big number of German and Austrian Jews are now compelled to seek these shores as a haven of refuge. But for political accident, they would never be here. The commercial nature of this part of the world did not count as a factor to bring these people to our city, as they had been comfortably rooted where they were. Shanghai attracted them simply on the grounds that there was no other place that could give necessary ingress.

Of some 250,000 Jewish persons that had emigrated from Greater Germany, or had died off, 150,000 went overseas, the rest to European countries, about 45,000 to Palestine, considerable numbers going to the different countries of the American Continent. The British Dominions and Colonies also absorbed a certain amount, and since the end of last year, England became the principal country of immediate refuge. There, a most influential relief organization has arisen for the purpose of offering constructive help in the matter of emigration, and the distribution thence of immigrants overseas. Between 1933 and 1939, over £2 million had been raised in England.

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#### Why Shanghai Was Chosen

From the foregoing facts it is obvious that Shanghai is not being singled out as a dumping-ground, and that these unfortunate emigrants from Greater Germany have come, by the logic of circumstance, along this path. On account of the liberal principles in this regard exercised by several powerful nations in Shanghai as one body—British, French, American and Japanese—it is possible for them to arrive here. The Chinese people have always been the most tolerant in the matter of race and creed. And in such respect, it is to be called to mind that Jewish merchants as far back as 200 B.C. were using the overland route via Turkestan to Kaifengfu—then the capital of China. They were largely traffickers in silk, which was in great demand for the adornment of wealthy Roman women. The open-mindedness of Ancient Cathay was shown in the fact that a large colony of Jews settled there, founded Synagogues and spread all over the length and breadth of the land. By the time Marco Polo arrived (circa 1200 A.D.) he found them in official positions and in the Mandarinate at Peking, Chingkiang, and the then glorious queen-city of Hangchow. It is worthy of particular note that the peoples of China were the greatest exercisers of the spirit of religious toleration, for these ancient Jewish colonists here were treated with such admirable equality that the Jews became completely absorbed into the population. It is true that to-day they are remnants at Kaifengfu, but they are indistinguishable in appearance from the Chinese themselves.

#### Two Schools Of Thought

The authorities in Japan are now making a special study of the Jewish question, and two schools of thought have arisen—one for and one against. Professor T. Shibata has written an important book on the subject strongly in favour of Jews and was recently visiting places in China and Shanghai to collect data to report to Premier Hiranuma. It is of great importance that the Japanese are taking such an extraordinary interest in the subject, and much shrewdness is being revealed by them in trying to come to the right conclusions. Moreover, leading Japanese visiting Shanghai are taking particular pains to make inquiries on the matter to report to the Home Government, and they are treating it as a subject of paramount interest to them.

This is not without good reason. And here some of the findings will prove useful as a guide to Shanghai.

Wherever the Jews settled, the bald record shows that they were an asset in every way. The Jews, being a people of a religion, not of a particular land or territory, are naturally internationally-minded, and there is no difficulty for them whatever to give of their utmost in loyalty and allegiance to whichever land there is that extends hospitality and protection to them. This fact has been proved and attested in an untold number of instances, over periods of time measured not by short years but by long centuries. In war, their patriotism, to the different countries of their adoption, proved equal to their fellow-nationals, and they made the supreme sacrifice in no less a proportion to the general population.

#### Jews As Trade Pioneers

The original core of Shanghai Jews came out with the expansion of British trading interests from India to China, a 100 years ago. Among the pioneer British firms was that of Sassoon—a name synonymous in the East with the world-famed banking house of Rothschild, in Europe and England. The Sassoons originated from that once-great city of culture and commerce—Baghdad—the resplendent jewel of the Moslem world. The family, with many others, had been settled in the Mesopotamian centre for several centuries, having, it is said, come there via Italy and Constantinople from the fierce persecutions in Spain in the time of the notorious Torquemada.

For ages, this distinguished family of Sassoon took a leading part in general business and Jewish communal interests. They were like a river of life for their co-religionists, and the family's principal characteristic has been devotion to the public good. This is the main secret of their greatness. The public record, alongside their commercial development, has been one long story of philanthropic endeavour. The business benefit that they had gotten for themselves is only a mere fraction of the abundance that they brought to others through their services.

#### The House Of Sassoon

To-day, the House of Sassoon in China, is represented in the person of Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet, who during the Great War volunteered as an aviator, having then sustained permanent physical injury. Soon after the War was over, and becoming the principal inheritor from his uncle, Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bt., and later from his father, Sir Edward Sassoon, he took an active part himself in the commercial world of India, Hongkong, and China. His enterprise was to a certain extent concentrated at Shanghai, and it is to his spirit of progress that Shanghai owes some of its most luxurious and beautiful buildings together with numerous business organizations in different fields here.

At the present moment, Sir Victor Sassoon has rallied in a royal spirit to the dire cause of the Jewish immigrants of Shanghai. His personal enthusiasm for them, his energy, and his example is attracting many volunteers. And in this direction, several Jewish families, and some of distinction, have come forward in astounding manner from the very outset of the misfortune that befell their co-religionists and those partly of Jewish faith (inclusive of persons married to Jews and so-called "non-Aryans," Christians, and others who have one Jewish grandparent.) Noteworthy is it that Dr. Kurt Marx, who is greatly responsible for the refugee organization in Shanghai, originated its remarkably efficient regimental-like character for handling the problem in a practical way. Though he has been in indifferent health, this worthy gentleman (of Rudyard Kipling appearance, a four-year war-veteran and himself an early refugee from Germany arriving here some years back) has exerted superhuman dynamic energy, inspired as much by the urgent cause itself as by the responsiveness of his own indomitable nature.

### Strength Of Immigrants

Up to the time of writing, the total of immigrants has reached some 10,000 odd souls, and according to a speech reported in the Press of May 12, 1939, Sir Victor estimates that the aggregate of refugees, by the end of the year, would be about 25,000, swelling the total non-Chinese inhabitants of Shanghai to over 100,000. Analyzing the latter figure, we have some 40,000 Japanese, 25,000 'White' Russians, and an estimated 20,000 British, American, French and others, plus now the European immigrants. With the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 4 million Chinese population, the Settlement and Concession and Greater Shanghai, have now reached a new peak in population growth. Despite the sudden influx of non-Chinese arrivals, the ratio of foreigners to Chinese remains peculiarly unchanged at about 2½ per cent.

Now, the usefulness of our city of Shanghai is in a miscellany of services, comprised mainly of the following:—Commerce, shipping, storage, industry, banking, insurance and hostelry. The emphasis is now shifting towards industrial development and housing for all purposes. At the present moment, the great city's industry is yielding in some cases the greatest profits ever made, and real estate requirements, on account of past mistakes in finance and politico-legal disabilities, cannot cope with an utterly unprecedented demand for space.

### Pertinent Question

The question is what part can these new Jewish immigrants play in the present and future growth of the city. It is, of course, well-known that generally speaking—supported by overwhelming evidence—Jewish settlers have always been producers. They are givers, not takers. Even in the case of these Jewish refugees, most of the funds have come from abroad and from the Jews here. They have been no charge whatever on the general community.

The problem is how are they going to fit in fast enough. In the first place, a good number are looking upon Shanghai as only a landing-ground of temporary residence, from where they hope to find their way to other parts of the world, more suitable to their absorption. However, a certain nucleus will always remain here, composed of those elements that can be constructive, such as industrialists, chemists, physicians, teachers, artisans, and technicians of all kinds. The great difficulty will be to bridge them over to such time as they will fit in with the city's scheme of things and to do that gradually.

Whilst it cannot be denied that life will become a little bit more under pressure and more competitive, still there is a variety of activity being opened by the immigrants, enterprises, new to Shanghai, in certain technical and trading articles, lines which are not at conflict with existing ones. In any event, the city has such potentialities that the future will see them in appropriate vocations.

### A Note Of Hope

The most hopeful feature of all is that when people come together in a large body, and harmonize, they can pool skills, and resources, and create something. In the case of these refugees, though deprived of means, their union and co-ordination, spurred on by the sharp pinch of necessity, is bound to be productive and beneficial to the city, provided that their co-religionists, friends and sympathisers, here and all over the world, can first preserve their existence, so that they can be tided over to the better period that is sure to come.

# Jewish Influx Being Studied By Japanese

Emigrants May Conflict  
With Japanese Or Aid  
In Local Prosperity

MANCHOUKUO DOES NOT  
WELCOME INFLUX

Immigration Can Only Be  
Regulated At Source,  
Says Spokesman

Japanese authorities in Shanghai were studying the problems arising out of the growing influx here of Jewish refugees from Europe, a Japanese Embassy spokesman told foreign newspaper correspondents last evening when asked to comment on a Japanese press report alleging that the local Japanese community was aroused over the activities of the refugees.

"It is difficult to generalize regarding this question," the spokesman said. Jewish commercial activities in Shanghai could possibly come into conflict with Japanese interests, on the hand, while, on the other, Jewish enterprise, by increasing the prosperity of Shanghai, could benefit the Japanese.

He emphasized that the Jewish immigration question was also being discussed by various national communities in Shanghai other than Japanese, with the question of competition between existing firms and newly-established enterprises attracting widespread attention.

The influx of European refugees, he said, could only be regulated at its source, principally by restricting the number of tickets sold to persons bound for Shanghai.

The Japanese authorities, the spokesman said, were not taking the initiative in efforts to restrict Jewish immigration to Shanghai inasmuch as they considered the question to be more within the province of the Consular Body than any individual Power.

## Manchoukuo View

Manchoukuo, the spokesman continued, "does not welcome Jewish mass immigration" but was not discriminating against Jews because of their race or creed.

"In keeping with its fundamental policy of concord among the five races which comprise Manchoukuo," the spokesman stated, the Hsinking authorities were dealing with any foreigner in the same manner.

## Influx Feared

Jewish emigrants flocking into the areas north of Soochow Creek are becoming a serious problem for the Japanese community, the Shanghai "Maimichi" said on Monday night.

Jewish "kingdoms" are being formed near the Astor Hotel, in the Hongkew sub-agency building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and in Yangtzepoo districts, the paper said.

It was possible, the journal stated, that these emigrants from Europe may encroach upon the rights and interests of Japanese residents in Hongkew because of their "peculiar commercial ingenuity."

Their number already is 8,000 and it was expected that it will increase to 20,000 within this year, the daily said.

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## Flow Of Refugees Into City Creating Many Problems

1,500 More Expected Within Two Weeks; 450  
Arrived On Sunday; Four Camps Now In  
Existence; More Fu. 's Are Needed

Not since the gloom following the Great War when Russian immigrants crowded the routes to China, has this country, especially Shanghai, experienced problems of immigration such as it is experiencing at the present time. The number of Jewish refugees that have arrived in Shanghai now total 8,800 and it appears that each boat arriving from Europe will increase this figure. On Sunday 450 came to Shanghai aboard the Lloyd Triestino's vessel Conte Rosso and three Italian ships expected to arrive within the next two weeks will deposit 1,500 more in Shanghai, bringing the total up to 10,300, while the end is not yet in sight.

### Efforts To Help

Refugee Committees, which have done incomparable work since the start of the influx into Shanghai, are making feverish preparations to accommodate those already here and those due to arrive. No one is taking a pleasant view of the establishment of a European refugee centre in Shanghai, but it remains the only possible port which immigrants can enter since the majority cannot comply or fulfil the immigration requirements of other countries. The influx of such a friendly Jewish population into the city has already greatly loosened the purse-strings of Jewish and other financiers in aid of a worthy cause.

The majority of the German refugees from Berlin, Vienna, and Hamburg are men, mostly because they were sent away from the concentration camps and were forced to leave Germany. Many have their wives and children here, but many have not. Some were permitted to take money from the country and only a few have enough money on their person for the immediate necessities of life. When the deportation from Germany commenced, the refugees were allowed to take clothes and baggage with them but recent arrivals came with merely handbags, stating they were not permitted to bring their other property.

### Four Camps Now

The International and Jewish Committees have now established four camps and a hospital in the city. No. 1 camp is located on Ward Road, No. 2 at Wayside, No. 3 in the Embankment Building and the recently created one on Chaoufoong Road. Most of the buildings were badly damaged but the refugees have repaired them and each day are making the camps more comfortable to live in. Bathrooms, sitting rooms and the like are being installed, while magazines, books, etc., are being donated to make life in the camps more pleasant. The refugees are all hoping to be able to leave the camps soon

and already they are renting rooms in houses in which four to six people live.

### Scarlet Fever Epidemic

As is always the case when numbers of people live close together in camps, diseases are quick to spread. There is a slight scarlet fever epidemic in the camps at the present time and all camps are closed under quarantine. Since the camps are under strict medical supervision, it is not believed that the fever actually started in the camps, but was brought in by outside persons. The number of scarlet fever cases is approximately 105, but all cases are being treated. The maintenance of health is the primary task of the committees. The Public Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council is co-operating with those in charge of camps and the situation is under control.

The Jewish refugees now have their own hospital in Whashing Road, which has about 40 beds. The doctors are all refugees and many of them were formerly among the finest in Germany, being chiefly surgeons of Berlin and Vienna hospitals. It is full at present, with 13 scarlet fever cases and the rest of the inmates suffering with various other diseases. Doctors, specialists and the medicine supply are sufficient.

### Jewish School Suspended

To improve the situation for the refugees, the committee contemplated opening a Jewish school this week but the prevalence of the scarlet fever epidemic forced those in charge to abandon this project. Due to the fact that the summer will soon be here and revenue to operate the school being hardly sufficient, the school may not open until the autumn season.

The registration centre of the refugees is located at 190 Kiu-kang Road, 2nd floor. Here each incoming refugee registers the most important particulars concerning himself and supplies a picture. He is required to have this registration card on his person while another card is kept on file in this office. This measure was instituted to assist in controlling and governing the refugees as also to assist the police.

In spite of the fact that the majority of the Jewish refugees are somewhat despondent and have no definite outlook for the future, the morale is high and their conduct has been very good. They are smartly dressed and clean, in spite of limited private facilities for many of them.

Additional funds are now needed by the committee to further maintain and improve local refugee institutions. Without definite sources of revenue it is extremely difficult for the committees to plan or materialize any project.

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## SHANGHAI TIMES.

MAY 4 1939

**JEWS IN CHINA**

In forwarding to this office a copy of the first number of the "Gelbe Post," the publisher and editor, Mr. A. J. Storfer, asked our opinion on the subject of the settlement of Central European Jews in South-West China. In his letter he propounded the following questions:

(1) is it desirable that Jews, emigrated from Central Europe, should settle in South-West China; (2) are there only certain categories ineligible for emigration to South-West China and which are they; (3) what ought to happen if the Chinese Government is moved to follow up this plan and to realize it; (4) should not the assistance of one or the other of the leading corporations abroad and locally be solicited for the furtherance of this project; and (5) should emigrants be brought first to Shanghai and then sent to South-West China or should steps be taken to send them direct to South-West China? In reply to these questions, we fear that we must declare that in our opinion the settlement of any large number of European Jews in South-West China is an impracticable proposition. The province of Yunnan, which has been particularly mentioned in this connection, still exhibits primitive conditions and obviously could not support any large number of foreigners whose standard of living is so far superior to that of the Chinese. While individual Jews or other foreigners might be able to secure posts of some sort in the interior it is only in large Treaty ports like Shanghai and Tientsin that anything like a foreign colony can permanently sustain itself. We fear that any foreign colony established in the interior of China must soon become an economic failure and that those of its members who survived would be absorbed by the surrounding Chinese masses. For the Jews, there is the warning of Kai-feng, where the ancient Jewish community gradually died out or became absorbed in the Chinese population.

N. S. P. K.

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APR 5 1939

## "Code Of Conduct" For Jewish Refugees In England

A "code of conduct" for Jewish refugees in England has been drawn up by the Board of Deputies of British Jews. In return for British hospitality, the code requests the refugees to "carry out to your utmost the following lines of conduct. Regard them as duties to which you are in honour bound." The code instructs them to:

1.—Spend your spare time immediately in learning the English language and its correct pronunciation.

2.—Refrain from speaking German in the streets and public places. Do not read German newspapers in public.

3.—Do not join any political organization or take part in any political activities.

4.—Do not criticize Government regulations or the way things are done over here.

5.—Do not make yourself conspicuous by speaking loudly, nor by your manner of dress. The Englishmen greatly dislike ostentation.

6.—Try to observe and follow the manners and customs and habits of this country in social and business relations.

7.—Above all, realize that the Jewish community is relying on you to uphold in this country the highest Jewish qualities, to maintain dignity and to help and serve others.

"It must not be said that the refugees are taking work away from British workers," the code continues. You must not accept any employment, paid or unpaid, or engage in any business or profession without written permission from the aliens department of the Home Office—nor may you take permitted work at a wage less than the customary wage.

"The Home Office will always give consideration to the cases of business and professional men who can bring to this country special knowledge and skill not already here."

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P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)  
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FEB 12 1939

## Jewish Refugees May Be Given An Island Off Singapore

There is a possibility that at some future date, permission may be sought to use an island off Singapore as a haven for Jewish refugees from Germany should they ever be caught between Malaya and Shanghai.

This is envisaged in the event of Shanghai being suddenly closed to refugees owing to the huge numbers which are now pouring in.

This experiment has already been tried at Manila, and the Malaya "Tribune" has it on good authority that it is a success.

The question of such colonisation is fraught with difficulty, and in the choice of people who would be the pioneers of such a colony there must be careful discrimination.

Engineers, doctors and electricians would have to be among those who first set foot on land destined to be the future home of a new colony

and only people capable of organization and development would be selected.

It is not likely that colonization of islands about Singapore will take place in the near future because at the present moment there is no necessity for such a step.

There are many Jewish refugees in Singapore who are being assisted by the Jewish Relief Committee, and among them are skilled doctors, engineers, mechanics and caterers.

The suggestion that doctors would be of use in Singapore as practitioners is affected by the fact that any doctors practising in Singapore must have British certificates.

The Jewish Refugee doctors do not possess these, but the Relief Committee holds out hopes of getting these doctors placed in institutes of research on a temporary basis. If this is possible it will help to deal with the problem.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

FEB 1 1 1939

## Consuls' View On Influx Of Refugees Here

Letter Sent To Council  
Recognizing Serious  
Problem

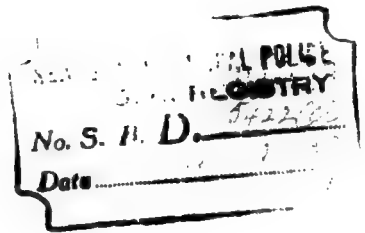
### REPRESENTATIONS TO HOME GOVERNMENTS

The Publicity Office of the Shanghai Municipal Council released for publication yesterday afternoon the following letter received by the Chairman of the Council from Comm. L. Neyrone, Consul-General for Italy and Senior Consul, on behalf of the Consular Body:

"I have the honour to refer to your letters of December 23, 1938 and January 16, 1939, on the subject of the heavy influx of Jewish refugees into Shanghai, and the serious social problem created thereby, and requesting that the various Consulates take suitable steps to prevent further incursions of those refugees.

"This matter has engaged the earnest attention of my colleagues, who have agreed to make representations to their respective governments, stressing the unfavourable conditions prevailing in Shanghai, and the virtual impossibility therefore of these refugees gaining a livelihood here. It is being pointed out to these governments that unemployment in Shanghai was already acute before the arrival of these refugees and that their advent has seriously aggravated the situation in this regard. Also that the funds in the hands of the Relief Committee are practically exhausted with little prospect of replenishment. The Governments are being urged to do everything possible to discourage persons of little or no means from emigrating to Shanghai, by means of publicity in the press and through the medium of posters in the various ports and railway stations and in shipping offices.

"I may add that my colleagues are fully alive to the gravity of the situation and to the necessity for ameliorative measures."



FILE

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FEB 5 1939

## Consular Body Unable To Halt Refugee Flow From Europe To S'hai

Reply To Request From S.M.C. To Be Sent In A  
Day Or Two; Home Governments To Be Asked  
To Dissuade Emigres From Coming Here

### RESOURCES OF LOCAL COMMITTEES ON VERGE OF BEING EXHAUSTED

• Special to "The Shanghai Sunday Times"

Towards the end of December, the Shanghai Municipal Council addressed a letter to the Consular Body on the question of the possibilities of limiting the number of European refugees now coming to this city. A reply to this suggestion has been drafted and will be sent to the Council in a day or so, "The Shanghai Sunday Times" learnt from an extremely reliable source yesterday.

The reply, it is learnt, offers no remedy for the problem nor is it able to accede to the Council's request beyond promising that members of the Consular Body will inform their governments of the position in Shanghai to-day and ask them to try and dissuade the Jewish and other refugees from coming here.

Although so far it has not done much in this regard, the Shanghai Municipal Council is reported to be willing to do what it can to assist the refugees who have already arrived here. But at the same time, the Council feels that the position is such that Shanghai cannot absorb any more refugees without serious consequences in the future and, hence, just before Christmas the Council sent an urgent letter to the Consular Body.

In this letter, "The Shanghai Sunday Times" learnt, the Consular Body was asked to go into the matter fully with a view to seeing what steps could be taken to limit, or even check, any further migration of refugees from Europe to Shanghai.

A number of meetings have since been held by the Consular Body in connection with the problem, and the answer which is to be officially transmitted to the Shanghai Municipal Council during the next day or so is the result of those discussions.

The Consular Body, it is understood, took into consideration all the factors concerned—from the point of view of the Council and the city of Shanghai; from the point of view of the refugees themselves; and from the point of view of those countries most concerned with the present migration.

#### Decision Reached

It was finally decided that the various members of the Consular Body should communicate im-

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mediately with their home governments in the matter, pointing out that the labour and employment problem in Shanghai is already sufficiently acute and that matters will not be helped by the arrival of several hundred more foreign unemployed (in certain cases, this has already been done).

It is suggested that the home governments draw the attention of the emigres to the undesirability of Shanghai as a place of refuge and that the governments endeavour to persuade them not to come here, with the help of such mediums as posters and circulars to travel and shipping agencies.

Beyond this, however, the Consular Body cannot see what else it is in a position to do, it is learnt. Solution of the problem is not a simple one, for it bristles with all sorts of minor yet none the less grave difficulties.

#### Various Problems

For instance, in the case of Jewish refugees from Germany, these seldom board a vessel in a German port for Shanghai. They go on board in, say, a French or Italian port. The German Government is glad to see them cross the frontier and leave the country, there its responsibility for them ends.

On the other hand, the French and Italian governments have not evinced any desire to house the refugees and are, therefore, equally glad to see them board a steamer and leave for other parts of the world—which for many for them, those without passports, can only mean Shanghai.

There is also the point of view of the shipping companies concerned. Looking at the problem objectively, it is not for them to inquire into the financial history of intending passengers; providing the latter pay the fare (and, what is more, are being encouraged to leave the country) the shipping company is fully entitled to accept them as ordinary, *bona fide* passengers, which is what they are. Their reasons for wishing to leave Europe are not the concern of the shipping company.

On the other hand, should pressure be brought to bear upon the shipping companies by certain governments as a result of the pleas of the Consular Body and the Shanghai Municipal Council, there is nothing to prevent the emigres from combining and chartering one or more ships for their exclusive use from any one of hundreds of companies all over the world.

#### Visas Granted

Chinese consulates in Europe are granting visas to all those applying with their passports for permission to come to Shanghai; this, it was pointed out to "The Shanghai Sunday Times" yesterday, was fully in accordance with the terms of the agreements between China and the various Powers whereby Shanghai became a treaty port.

No request is being addressed to the Chinese Government by the Council or the Consular Body, it is understood, asking it to instruct its consulates not to issue such visas, a step which could be taken if the Consular Body and the Council could persuade the Government that, in view of prevailing conditions here, the refugees could be classed as "undesirables," without any reflections on their characters.

The reason why no such request is being made is obvious. There is no Chinese passport bureau in Shanghai now, due to the hostilities, and entrance into Shanghai can be secured without visa and without passport. It might seem ironic to some that the ill wind of war which has hit Shanghai should prove to be the good wind of refuge to hundreds who otherwise would be faced with the problem of being practically forced to leave their own country, only to find the doors of every other country closed against all but a handful.

At present, as revealed in "The Shanghai Times" at the end of last month, the situation is a grave one. By the end of March, Jewish refugees here are expected to number over 4,000; a very large proportion will be practically destitute and will have to be looked after, and all will be unemployed.

In about a fortnight, if not sooner, the local Jewish relief organizations which have been handling the matter will find themselves without funds and with nearly 3,000 unfortunate people on their hands. At the moment, they have absolutely no prospects of raising the necessary money, the response from home bodies to appeals for help having been practically negligible. Shanghai itself will have to do something for these people.

#### Suggested Remedy

A suggestion was made in one quarter yesterday that the best solution out of the present difficulty might be the establishment of a fully-contained camp somewhat on the lines of the new camp for 10,000 Chinese refugees, which has just been opened off Tunsin Road.

A great deal of the present expenditure caused by having the refugees living in various parts of the city would be done away with in such camp owing to the centralization of kitchens, dormitories, laundries, clinics, offices and so on.

Such a camp would also solve the question of finding work for the people and would also calm the fears of those who are scared lest the emigres desperately accept positions at starvation rates and thus undercut the present market for employment.

#### Work Provided

The refugees would be given work to do in the camp, as is done in the Chinese camps, such work ranging all the way from weaving cloth and making up suits of clothing for members of the community to "taking in each other's washing."

Occasionally, where an opportunity offered, Sir Victor Sassoon's rehabilitation fund could be used to assist refugees in setting up for themselves, enabling them to leave the camp and take their places as fully supporting and self-respecting members of the international community of Shanghai.

Some attempt along these lines is already being made by the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Emigres, but the lack of funds and other resources is making the task an almost insurmountable one.

The Tunsin Road camp cost about \$90,000 to put into working order, a sum which, curiously enough, is almost the same as the present monthly cost of supporting the Jewish emigres. Of this sum, \$25,000 was donated by the Shanghai Municipal Council; \$25,000 by the Shanghai Refugee Relief Association; and the remaining \$40,000 was received in the shape of donations.

JAN. 29 1939

## Jewish Refugees From Europe To Number Some 4,000 By End Of March

Conte Biancamano Sails From Naples With About 1,000 Emigres On Board, Conte Verde Due In Port To-day With Another 400

### RESOURCES OF LOCAL COMMITTEES BEING STRAINED TO UTMOST

By the end of March, Jewish refugees from Europe living in Shanghai are expected to number over 4,000. The Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Verde is arriving in Shanghai to-day with some 400 Jewish emigrés on board, while word was received from Rome yesterday to the effect that 1,000 Jews, mostly of German origin, sailed from Naples in the s.s. Conte Biancamano on Friday, bound for Shanghai. They are due to arrive here about February 22.

In addition to these two shiploads, two Hamburg-America Line vessels are reported to have been specially chartered at

Hamburg to transport groups of Jewish refugees from Germany to Shanghai. While most of these refugees will probably remain in Shanghai to swell the present emigre colony of 2,000, a few will sail for Dairen, as about 300 have already obtained permission from the port authorities to settle there.

A group of 10 emigres were landed last Friday from the Messageries Maritimes motor liner Felix Roussel, while another 100, comprising mostly refugees from Germany, arrived yesterday in the Norddeutscher Lloyd's Gnelsenau. These two groups have already been given temporary places to live in by the relief committees.

#### Committee Meets

At Mr. M. Speelman's home last evening, members of the refugee relief committee held another meeting to discuss their problems. Local assistance, it was reported, has been slightly more favourable during the past week, and several small contributions which have been received, besides furniture and articles used for general purposes, have made relief conditions take on a more hopeful aspect.

As reported in "The Shanghai Times", about a week ago, the Shanghai Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Emigres has already started to face an extremely serious situation owing to a lack of sufficient funds to maintain the present community. The arrival of another 2,000 will make it even harder, as so far only about 20 per cent. of the refugees arriving here have been in a position to provide for themselves, owing to the stringent regulations in Germany governing the export of personal monies and property.

A few donations have been received, a sum of \$5,000 from Singapore and another \$3,000 from Hongkong, while Sir Victor Sassoon, who is at present in London, has contributed \$150,000 to a special rehabilitation fund which aims at providing refugees with assistance

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in their professional capacities in various businesses in Shanghai.

So far, only a bare handful of the 80 per cent. on the local refugees' committees' hands have been able to start contributing towards their own upkeep.

#### **Petitions Found**

A few doctors have been placed with missionaries; several dentists have gone into partnership and opened a mutual office which they share in two-hour periods during the day; some newspapermen have combined to bring out the "Ostasiatischer Rundschau," which might best be translated as the "Far Eastern Weekly Mirror," and which is specially designed to cater to the news needs of the refugees here; while another party of about 20 are combining to form a trucking company. Several tailors and a restaurateur have found positions, also a night club manager and several musicians, the latter including Mr. E. Winkler, who made his Shanghai debut with municipal orchestra a few weeks back.

In view of the refugee committee's policy in its Employment Bureau of "hastening slowly," however, a large majority are still unable to even partially fend for themselves. The Employment Bureau, from the start, was alive to the possibility that rumours would soon be flying around to the effect that the refugees would undermine local employment resources by offering cheap labour.

The Bureau, as pointed out by "The Shanghai Times" before, has done all it can to prevent more refugees from coming out to Shanghai, as it recognizes the fact that Shanghai is in no position to absorb these refugees at the moment. Care has been taken to see that capital will only be advanced to enable businesses to be started where a definite opening exists and also to see that where refugees are given employment they are merely filling vacancies and are not displacing any other employees.

#### Shanghai's Reaction

Shanghai's reaction to the mass arrival of these refugees has been somewhat mixed. This international city's reputation of being a place of refuge is a matter of pride to those who have grown up with it, who have seen the Russian colony—refugees and emigres from a country in the turmoil of revolution—gradually become a part of the life of Shanghai and a hard-working section of its community which has contributed more than its fair share to the artistic life of the city as a whole; and who have seen the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who, on many occasions in the past two decades, have clamoured at the gates for sanctuary.

But, as is pointed out, Shanghai at the moment, with part of its territory still beyond its control, and with its internal population still tremendously swelled by refugees from the Sino-Japanese hostilities, is in no position to handle another large body of refugees.

According to the three committees in charge of the problem—the Relief Society for German-Austrian Jews, the International Committee for Granting Relief to European Refugees, and the co-ordinating organization headed by Mr. M. Speelman, the Committee for the Assistance of Jewish Refugees—a sum of \$90,000 is required each month to support the present European refugee community of 2,000 or so, which seems to imply that at the end of March no less than \$180,000 will have to be found.

These committees fully realise that Shanghai is not able to bear such a burden at the present time and are carrying on as best they can in the hope that charitable organizations in the United States and in England will be able to come to their assistance in the near future.

#### Another Point Of View

On the other hand, in view of the fact that immigration of Jewish and part-Jewish populations from the Reich is more than encouraged, there is a great deal of sympathy shown in Shanghai towards these unfortunate people.

"You might say it was a case of jumping out of the fire into the frying-pan!" one local resident of many years standing commented to a representative of "The Shanghai Sunday Times." Most of these refugees, he pointed out, were



in business or professions and it must have been very hard for them to give home and everything up and travel across the world to a strange city, whose language most of them could not speak, and where they knew they would prove a burden on a community already carrying more than its fair share of such humanitarian work.

Indeed, most of them would probably prefer to go anywhere but to Shanghai. But most of the countries of the world had closed their doors to all but an infinitesimal number of refugees and Shanghai might almost take pride in the fact that, through a strange quirk, it was now practically the only place in the world where these refugees could seek sanctuary.

He himself felt that since the majority of the refugees would, in better times, be a definite asset to Shanghai that, over-taxed as its resources were, Shanghai's foreign population could, if it tried, meet the demand.

"Most of us, I am sure, could afford to devote \$5 a month to this humanitarian work," he said, "and that should be enough to help the committees until more appropriate assistance comes from organizations abroad."

In conclusion, he compared the present plight of the European refugees with that of the foreign refugees from Shanghai who in August and September, 1937, poured into Hongkong and Manila, strongly taxing the efforts of the authorities there to meet the demand. No suggestion that no more refugees could be taken was made at that time by either port, he said.

#### "Centres" Formed

Meanwhile, the local committees are carrying on as best they can. Newcomers are rapidly found shelter, either in private houses or in rooms in private houses rented by the committees, or else in "centres" such as the Embankment Building or the former premises of the old Customs training school in Ward Road, opposite the gaol, where 1,200 are to be accommodated when the building will be ready for occupation early next week.

The monetary assistance required of Shanghai is a temporary measure, as a big proportion of the money goes to the upkeep of refugees temporarily housed in various boarding houses. In the near future, it is hoped, fairly large blocks of buildings in the Hongkew and Wayside areas will be taken over, with arrangements for a centralized system of distributing food. This will lower present costs considerably.

In the interim, however, the task of the refugee committees is a difficult one and is not being made any easier by fresh influxes of emigres. The Consular Body, at the request of the Shanghai Municipal Council, is looking into the question with a view to seeing what can be done to, temporarily at least, stop further refugees from coming to Shanghai. So far, however, it has not been able to arrive at any definite conclusions in the matter.

## SHANGHAI TIMES.

JAN 18 1939

FORMER Jewish merchant, expelled from Austria without money, in desperate distress. Appeals to the good-hearted people for immediate financial aid. Gratefully, M. Brandis, 24/9 Ward Road, Room 13, or Box 2542, The Shanghai Times.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

JAN 15 1939

## Committee Giving Aid To European Emigres Needs Help Urgently

Funds Available In Hands Of Relief Groups At  
Present Time Are Almost Negligible; Arrival  
Of 250 Persons To-day Adds To Worry

### INFORMED CIRCLES STATE DIFFICULTY IS ONE OF TEMPORARY NATURE

That the local Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Emigres were facing an extremely serious situation at the present time, owing to a lack of sufficient funds to carry on with their task of the maintenance of over 1,500 refugees from Germany and Austria, was authoritatively revealed to a representative of "The Shanghai Sunday Times" yesterday.

To this anxiety is added that of the arrival of two more groups in Shanghai to-day, who comprise a total of nearly 250 persons. It is understood that about 80 per cent. of this total are unable to provide for themselves and will have to depend on what help they can obtain from the local relief bodies.

While this city's European members serving in the European emigre relief problem took on a emigre welfare bodies have made more cheerful aspect following the urgent appeals for speedy assistance confirmed report of Sir Victor anance.

Sassoon's rehabilitation grant of \$150,000, it was expressed that a clear note should be taken regarding the large allocation.

Sir Victor's contribution was made solely to aid a particular fund which assists emigres coming here to establish themselves in businesses. This fund, it has been emphasized, was formed with a single view toward avoiding any further economic or unemployment problems in Shanghai.

#### Separate Fund

On the other hand, there is a separate general fund which attempts to provide maintenance for the emigres. Under this category of the welfare work about 1,500 refugees receive either small sums of money to attend to their necessities, or are supplied with living quarters and other small wants.

As already made known, the sum of money which is required to continue this assistance amounts to \$90,000 monthly. So far this mark has never been reached and the welfare bodies have been forced to struggle along as best they could.

While realizing that relief problems in Shanghai at the present time are large and chaotic, the

Informed circles point out that the large monetary assistance which is being asked for at present is of a temporary nature, as a big proportion of the money is distributed to emigres who live separately in various boarding houses.

#### New Housing Plans

This factor would be appreciably overcome in the near future when fairly large buildings in the Hongkew and Wayside areas will be taken over and given to the accommodation of the refugees.

As soon as this can be accomplished, it was stated, due arrangements will be completed for "centralized" food distribution. The system will serve to remove present expenses of the committee in housing emigres independently and will considerably lower costs for food and general maintenance.

It has been revealed that the former Customs training school on Ward Road, opposite the Ward Road Gaol, is being renovated at the present time and is expected to be ready for occupation within a fortnight. It was estimated that the building would be able to accommodate nearly 1,200 persons.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

JAN 14 1939

## Sassoon Aids Emigres With \$150,000 Sum

Money Earmarked For  
Rehabilitation Of  
Refugees Here

GENERAL FUND IS  
IN SORRY WAY

Expected Arrival Here  
To-morrow Of 300  
More Persons

From a report received in Shanghai yesterday, it was established that Sir Victor Sassoon, local utilities magnate who is at present staying in London, has contributed the sum of \$150,000 to the Committee in charge here of the rehabilitation fund for European-Jewish emigres.

According to its designation, the large sum of money has been earmarked for the special rehabilitation fund which was created a short while ago by Sir Elly Kadoorie, K.S.E., and Messrs. M. Speelman (the Chairman of this special group), Ellis Hayim, E. Kelen (former Austrian consul here), R. M. Joseph and K. M. Joseph, and aiming at providing assistance in their professional capacities to the European-Jewish refugees in various businesses here.

Already, it may be noted, the committee has helped to establish doctors, tailors, and, in one instance, even a restaurateur. The money in this fund, however, was running short, and the special grant by Sir Victor Sassoon, which was urgently cabled here, has brought timely aid to the group's aim.

It was earlier explained by the committee that rumours prevailing locally regarding dismissal of workers to make place for the emigres were totally unfounded. The com-

mittee plans only to give positions to emigres where vacancies occur, it was emphasized.

The general fund which provides for the maintenance of nearly 1,500 emigres, and for which a monthly sum of nearly \$30,000 is required at present, is in a sorry position owing to a lack of sufficient funds for relief distribution.

While it has been pointed out that the people in Shanghai cannot at the present time afford to donate \$30,000 monthly, hope was asserted that aid would be forthcoming in this direction from charitable organizations in the United States and in England, within the near future.

According to an informed report made here yesterday, the s.s. San-sho, a Japanese coastal freighter, sailed from Hongkong yesterday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai to-morrow afternoon, bringing about 30 emigres who trans-shipped at the colony from a European vessel.

In addition to this group about 200 more refugees are expected to land here to-morrow in the Lloyd Triestino liner Victoria, when she docks at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf.

An interesting feature of the batch coming here on the Italian liner, are 20 persons in the same group who are proceeding to Dairen. It is understood that a total of nearly 300 emigres have obtained permission from the port authorities at Dairen to settle there.

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JAN 12 1939

## Further 2,000 Emigres Coming To Far East By Middle Of Next March

Small Numbers Allowed To Stay In Manila And  
Singapore; Over 300 Proceeding To Dairen;  
New Procedure Adopted Before Embarking

### CONSULAR BODY WATCHING SITUATION; SIR VICTOR SASSOON MAKES GRANT

At the present time reports indicate that a total of more than 2,000 emigres from Austria and Germany are coming out to the Far East before the middle of next March. This is in addition to the figure of 2,500 persons who have already arrived in this part of the world.

The majority of the future arrivals from Europe will, as in previous cases, make Shanghai their destination, although small numbers have managed to obtain official permission to settle in Singapore and Manila.

In addition to this a provisional arrangement is understood to have been made for about 300 emigres to be rehabilitated within the Port of Dairen.

The first of those to proceed to Dairen under this arrangement will be a group of about 20 emigres out of the total of 230 who are expected to arrive here on Sunday morning in the Lloyd Triestino's m.v. Victoria from Italy.

#### Vessels Chartered

Among shipping reports received in Shanghai yesterday, it was established that two vessels of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie, sailing from Hamburg, have been specially chartered to transport groups of refugees from Germany to Shanghai.

Of general significance, it was made known here yesterday that European refugees leaving Germany and Austria, will henceforward be required to remain at their port of embarkation for a minimum period of two weeks, in order to allow their names to be forwarded to the port authorities and shipping offices of the vessels they travel on to their destinations.

This procedure, it is firmly believed here, will give considerable aid to local relief bodies in their duties, as in previous cases only short notice was obtained of the number or professions of those expected to arrive.

#### Local Action

Meanwhile, although no official reply from the Consular Body to the Shanghai Municipal Council's letter of a fortnight ago in connection with the influx of European refugees has yet been received, it was reported that certain members of the Consular Body here have decided to take individual action, pending the return here of Commander L. Neyrone, Consul-General for Italy and Senior Consul in Shanghai, who is at present on holiday in Japan.

It may be pointed out, however, that the independent tasks of those members of the Consular Body now checking the refugee problem, will merely be in the nature of a preliminary study of the refugee situation prevailing in the Inter-

national Settlement and French Concession, until the return here of the Senior Consul, when it is understood a thorough investigation will be made and a general consular discussion held on the matter.

In so far as passport regulations are concerned, these do not affect immigrants or visitors to Shanghai and, in this particular regard, the Municipal Council has already exercised what powers it can by notifying the Consular Body and Jewish organizations in Shanghai and abroad of the serious problem confronting this city, already burdened as it is with numerous Chinese refugees.

#### Sir Victor's Grant

The local committee aiding emigres from Europe received a special grant of money from Sir Victor, local utilities magnate, who is at the present time staying in London.

While the sum sent here by Sir Victor was not disclosed, it was revealed that it had come at a time when the committee's funds were running very low and therefore was particularly welcome toward the rehabilitation fund for German and Austrian Jewish emigres.

The rehabilitation fund, it may be recalled, was started recently by Sir Elly Kadoorie, K.B.E., Messrs. M. Speelman (Chairman), Ellis Hayim, E. Kelen (former Austrian Consul here), R. M. Joseph and K. M. Joseph, and aimed at financing refugees here in various businesses.

The rehabilitation fund is separate from the maintenance fund which now provides necessities for the emigres. A monthly total of \$90,000, it was disclosed, was necessary to continue the latter-mentioned fund.

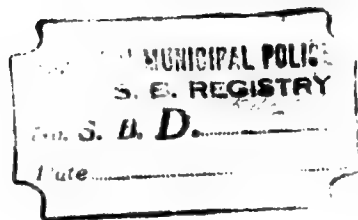
Regarding malignant rumours which persist here that local employers are dismissing members of their present staff to make place for emigres, this was strongly denied in a report by Mr. M. Speelman, head of the emigre committee, who explained that while quite a number of the emigres have already found employment, they merely filled vacancies and did not displace any other employees.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

JAN 10 1939

## S.M.C. LETTER STILL BEING DEBATED

### Question Of Limiting Number Of European Jewish Refugees

No official answer from the Consular Body to the Shanghai Municipal Council's letter of a fortnight ago in connection with the influx of European Jewish refugees has yet been received, "The Shanghai Times" learnt on good authority yesterday. A reply is expected in the near future.

The Council, while only too willing to do what it can in the matter, has felt its duty to notify both the Consular body and Jewish organizations both in Shanghai and abroad of the problems that might arise with the arrival of an unlimited number of refugees. The International Settlement and French Concession are already overcrowded with Chinese refugees, it is pointed out.

Whether any concrete suggestions have been made by the Council in the matter could not be ascertained yesterday. As Shanghai is not a "country" nor its people "a nation," the S.M.C. in itself has practically no powers to prevent the influx of a huge crowd of people from abroad.

That is a matter which is in the hands of the Consulates representing the countries whose ships are bringing refugees here. The Consular Body is, as far as can be determined, the sole body which can adequately and properly deal with the matter.

*File*  
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*10/1*

JAN 8 1939

## **How Jewish Refugees In Shanghai Are Being Fed, Housed And Looked After**

**'Co-ordinated Activities Of Three Bodies, With  
Long-Term Problems And Desirabilities Being  
Kept In Sight; Dangers Fully Recognized**

**LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY HAS RISEN  
MAGNIFICENTLY TO OCCASION**

**Special to "The Shanghai Sunday Times"**

During the past few months 1500 Jewish refugees have arrived in Shanghai, and all have been taken care of. They have been housed, fed, and provided with pocket-money; there are doctors and dentists to see to their health, and teachers to teach them English. The local Jewish community has risen magnificently to the occasion.

The work is in the hands of three bodies. The Committee for the Assistance of Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, presided over by Mr. M. Speelman, is a co-ordinating committee and handles most of the finance, while most of the actual work of relief is done either by the Relief Society for German Austrian Jews or by the International Committee for Granting Relief to European Refugees. The former body, already five years old, under the very efficient and able direction of Dr. Kurt Marx, deals only with Jews, interpreting the word Jew in as wide a sense as possible, namely any person who irrespective of religion can claim a Jewish father. The second body deals with any refugee from European dictatorships.

The first of these two latter bodies is the one that is doing by far the greater proportion of the present relief work. Strictly speaking its work begins in Europe, for it is in almost daily communication with relief bodies there, but for practical purposes it is at Singapore that the refugee first comes into contact with it. A Singapore society, acting on advice from here, meets all ships carrying refugees and distributes leaflets giving instructions and forms on which necessary details are to

be filled in, at the same time cabling Shanghai the approximate number of those en route to this port. At the next stopping place, usually Manila, the forms are collected and definite statistics cabled to Dr. Marx, who then arranges for three commissioners to meet the incoming boat, one to see to bachelors, one to childless married couples, and one to married couples with children, arrangements having already been made for the accommodation and feeding of the newcomers.

### **Problem Of Housing**

At the moment two methods are being resorted to for coping with the situation. Some of the newcomers are being housed in individual quarters, either in private houses or rooms in private houses, which are rented by the Society for this purpose. They are, in addition, allowed a certain amount of money with which to feed themselves. This method, however, is exceedingly costly, and the Society prefers the system of mass quarters and mass catering, such as in operation in Embankment Building at the moment. Here several hundred refugees are established, in barracks as it were, and go to the Chinese Y.M.C.A., in Szechuen Road, for

**FILE**

JAN 8 1939

their meals, though eventually the Society hopes to establish its own catering system. This method is obviously much more economical, and, in view of the months of expenditure ahead—expenditure that will increase as the numbers of refugees now en route arrive here—one that would have to be adopted, even if the Society did not, as in fact it does, prefer to give relief as much in kind as possible, and to distribute the minimum of actual cash.

The refugees include in their numbers persons of all ranks in life, of all trades, professions and occupations, but the great majority come from the middle class, and are people who have never travelled and never expected to travel. They are essentially parochially minded, to whom everything is new and strange, who feel completely lost amid their new surroundings. Such people are bound to make mistakes. The vast majority, however, have come with the determination to make the best of things and speedily learn to accommodate themselves. The great drawback is the language difficulty; few speak English, and one of the first things to be done, once they have settled in, is to put them in the way of learning that essential language. This has been seen to by the Shanghai Jewish Youths Association, which is organizing and financing training in English for all newcomers.

#### Employment Office

An Employment Office is a very important part of the Society's organization. Careful statistics are being compiled of the qualifications and capabilities of all immigrants, and contact has been established with all the big commercial centres in the Far East. So far however, few of the newcomers have been placed in employment. The missionary societies have found use for a few doctors, and a few have been set up in business, but, at the outside, barely 100 have been placed up till now.

In this matter of finding employment the Society's officials are fully alive to the necessity of hastening slowly. Only where it is assured that a definite opening exists will it advance capital to enable businesses to be opened, nor does it seek to find work for its charges by offering cheap labour. They are fully alive to the danger of depressing wages and the standard of living. They recognize, in fact, that they have a double responsibility, one to the refugees and one to Shanghai. That Shanghai is in no state to absorb these newcomers at the present time they know, and when their advice is asked it is always against coming here. They understand and sympathize with the attitude of the Shanghai Municipal Council in seeking to restrict the number of immigrants. On the other hand once people decide to come here and are on their way they do their very best for them, and in doing their best for the refugee they are also doing their best for Shanghai. Without the work being done by these Relief Societies we should be faced with a problem of foreign destitution which would be disastrous in its repercussions on the whole foreign community.

#### Hope For Future

It is the view of the Societies' officials that, with the cessation of hostilities, a place should be found ultimately for the newcomers in Shanghai's economy, or rather in the economy of the Far East, Shanghai being, it is hoped, merely a temporary resting place for many. Meanwhile, in providing for the care of the newcomers and in taking the long view that their assimilation into the local labour market is not to be rushed and must only take place as circumstances permit, the local Jewish community is helping not only its own people but also the whole of foreign Shanghai, and in their work deserve Foreign Shanghai's wholehearted assistance and support.



CONFIDENTIAL  
DRAWER

SHANGHAI TIMES.

DEC 31 1938

# Huge Camp For Jewish Immigrants

Building To Take Care  
Of 2,000 Is Planned  
In Hongkew Area

CONSULAR BODY TOLD  
OF SITUATION

Refugees Already Have  
German Newspaper  
In Shanghai

The Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and its allied associations here are making arrangements for the accommodation of more than 1,500 immigrants in a centralized camp in the Hongkew area, it was learnt here yesterday. This camp will be on the premises of the school at 138 Ward Road, which has been loaned by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

This move is being made principally as an economy measure as it will be far cheaper to house and provide food for the refugees, if they are brought together in one place. At the present time most of the refugees are provided for in boarding houses in the Hongkew area, the majority of these being operated by Russians.

It will take about one month to put the Ward Road school into shape and certain alterations will be made in order to provide the best possible accommodation under the circumstances. Some of the members of the committees in charge feel that as many as 2,000 refugees could be taken care of in the school, but for the time being it is hardly likely that the number will exceed 1,500.

Final arrangements were being made yesterday for the reception of about 330 more refugees due to arrive here this morning on board the s.s. Conte Rosso and s.s. Potsdam. The former vessel is bringing 270 refugees and the latter is understood to have about 60 on board.

## Newspaper Established

The situation with regard to the future is still extremely doubtful and the members of the various committees working on the problem are still at a loss to know how many more refugees will arrive in Shanghai during the next few weeks.

It is apparent that those refugees who have been in Shanghai for some time are becoming a little more settled and many are already beginning to familiarize themselves with the city. One interesting announcement made here yesterday was to the

effect that a newspaper to serve the refugees has already been established in Shanghai. This is, of course, published in the German language and is the newest addition to Shanghai's large group of international publications.

Only a very few of the refugees speak English and this language difficulty is naturally a great disadvantage to them in finding employment and otherwise establishing themselves here. Immediately after their arrival many of the refugees were very reluctant to stray far from the camps or boarding houses where they were living, but now they are frequently seen on the streets and sometimes in the shops and banks. A few are said to have small sums of money to assist them over the first difficult period which they must undergo in Shanghai.

Considering the size of the problem and the suddenness with which it came to a head a few weeks ago, the committees in charge has performed remarkable work in taking care of so many immigrants. Mr. M. Speelman, who is in full charge of the financing side of the work, has devoted a very great deal of his time to the problem and has never been too busy to assist others who are working upon it.

Others who have been closely connected with the work include Messrs. D. E. J. Abraham, Mr. Ellis Hayim and Mr. J. Holzer. The allied committees taking care of the refugees are made up of "The Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai," the "Hilfsfond fuer Deutsche Juden" and "The International Committee for Granting Relief to European Refugees."

As was stated in an article in "The Shanghai Times" last week, the Shanghai Municipal Council has taken the Jewish refugees problem under consideration and, in fairness to the organizations granting relief and residents in Shanghai in general, believes there should be a limit set on the number of immigrants arriving here. It was learnt here yesterday that a letter to this effect has been sent to the various members of the Consular Body and that action will be taken in the matter in the near future.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

DEC 24 1938

## Limitation Of European Jewish Refugees May Be Instituted By Council

Willingness To Assist Immigrants Should Be  
Combined With Due Regard To Welfare Of  
People Already Residing In Shanghai

**CITY CAN ONLY ABSORB VERY LIMITED  
NUMBER OF REFUGEES AT PRESENT**

Special to "The Shanghai Times"

It was learnt here yesterday that the Shanghai Municipal Council may have to take steps to limit the arrival of European Jewish immigrants in this port in order to keep the situation from getting out of control. "The Shanghai Times" ascertained on good authority that informal discussions regarding the matter have been carried out among the various Council members.

The Council is only too willing to do what it can to assist the refugees who have already arrived in Shanghai and is desirous of assuming its share of the responsibility, it is stated. Emphasis is laid on the fact that the local Jewish community in Shanghai is doing its best to assist the refugees and that it has already shown itself exceedingly generous in this respect.

It is pointed out, on the other hand, that the assistance which the local Jewish community can render is limited at best. In addition, the various international charitable organizations in Shanghai have been so pressed for funds since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities that it is unlikely that they will be able to extend their fields of endeavour in the near future.

### Economic Absorption

A representative of "The Shanghai Times" was further informed yesterday, through the most reliable sources, that the members of the Shanghai Municipal Council feel that this city is one of the last in the world which should be expected to assume a large share of the burden of the present European emigration problem.

The recent hostilities have badly affected the powers of economic absorption of Shanghai and it is inconceivable that several thousand foreign immigrants could be provided with employment within the predictable future. Taking this factor into consideration, the Council feels that many immigrants must by necessity remain unemployed or else, perhaps, usurp the positions held by others working in Shanghai.

These considerations and various other aspects of the question have led the Council to take cognizance of what steps lie within its power to limit the arrival of more refugees.

Attention is called to the fact that the International Settlement has a right to protect itself, although for the time being any measures which might be applied must be the subject of the most careful study.

### Consular Body Approached

In view of the pressing nature of the problem, the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday requested the members of the Consular Body to give it due consideration. The haste in which this emergency has come to a head has made it impossible to carry out full consultations with the authorities of the French Concession, but as the French Consul-General is a member of the Consular Body he will automatically be familiarized with the situation through that organ.

One thing which makes things unduly perplexing is the fact that at the present time it is impossible to ascertain how many more refugees are actually on their way to Shanghai. It will also be remembered that the earlier influx of refugees was minor in nature and did not give rise to anything approaching an emergency. During the past week, however, over 500 European Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai and 200 more are expected in the latter part of next week. This will bring the total number of refugees in Shanghai to over 1,200, and charitable organizations estimate that at least 90 per cent. of these people must be maintained on relief.

**FILE**

SHANGHAI TIMES.

DEC 24 1938

## Jewish Relief Scheme

Committees Organized  
With Finance Group  
Centralized

An announcement was made here yesterday of the new system of organization which has been created in Shanghai to handle the problem presented by the arrival of a large number of Jewish European refugees. The three committees which have been put in charge are known as "The Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai," the "Hilfsfond fuer Deutsche Juden" and "The International Committee for Granting Relief to European Refugees."

In view of the magnitude of the problem confronting these organizations, it has been decided to nominate a special Public Relations Committee which will handle all problems connected with the refugees. This committee is composed of Mr. M. Speelman, (Chairman), Mr. D. E. J. Abraham, Mr. Ellis Hayim, and Mr. J. Holzer.

All matters relating to the housing, catering and caring for the refugees will continue to be handled by two offices, one under the direction of Mr. Paul Komer and the other under the direction of Dr. Kurt Marx. These gentlemen will also be in charge of the distribution of funds to the refugees.

Mr. Speelman is taking full charge of the financial side of the question such as the collection of funds, and monthly subscribers as well as intending contributors are requested to send their cheques or donations direct to him at No. 7 Avenue Edward VII.

FILE

DEC 21 1938

## Extremely Serious View Being Taken Of Jewish Refugee Situation Here

Members Of Committee Worked Night And Day To  
Find Accommodation For Latest Arrivals But  
More Are Expected Here Late Next Week

### FEEDING OF CAMP INMATES DESTINED TO INVOLVE BIG MONTHLY OUTLAY

#### Special to "The Shanghai Times"

Leading foreign relief workers interviewed here yesterday by "The Shanghai Times" indicated that a very real emergency has been created by the arrival of hundreds of European immigrants. It is believed that unless outside assistance is forthcoming in the very near future the matter may get beyond the control of local organizations dealing with the situation.

This question has already been given due consideration by the International Red Cross, and during the last few days members of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai have been working day and night. It was only at the last minute yesterday that accommodation was found for the 560 immigrants arriving on the Conte Biancamano in the afternoon.

A thorough investigation had been made of all available housing in Hongkew and this resulted in the locating of enough houses to take care of only about 150 of the new arrivals. Consequently an appeal was made to certain property owners on the south side of Soochow Creek and space enough to take care of a very large number of people was made available on the ground floor of the Embankment Building.

If the matter of housing constitutes a very serious aspect of the problem, the question of feeding the refugees is expected to become a far more difficult thing to solve. One member of the relief committee, who is in close touch with this, stated yesterday that if the number of destitute refugees here grows as rapidly as in the past it may cost as much as \$100,000 a month to feed them.

#### Council Lends Building

At first thought this might appear to be a very high figure, but it is based on an estimated expenditure of \$20 per head a month. The creation of special soup kitchens to provide at least one hot meal a day at the lowest possible cost is fore-shadowed, and, in addition, it may be necessary to set up matched camps in which to house and feed the refugees during the summer months.

One encouraging note in connection with the latter is an expression of willingness to help on the part of the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday afternoon. In a special announcement the Council stated that a building at 138 Ward Road, leased as a primary school, had been placed at the disposal of the committee. It was understood that this

building would accommodate about 350 foreign refugees.

The need for an almost unlimited amount of housing is evidenced by the fact that 260 more refugees are expected on board the Conte Rosso, which is due to arrive in Shanghai on December 31. There are also reports to the effect that large numbers of refugees are coming on German boats during the early part of the year, but at the present time, no figures have been available in this connection.

#### Refugees From Manchuria

Additional information has reached Shanghai from Manchuria, where it is believed that large numbers of refugees are making their way to the Far East, via Siberia. If these people are unable to find employment in such places as Harbin, Mukden and Dairen it is more than likely that they will proceed to Shanghai, as has been the case in the past with so many White Russian emigres.

In any event it is expected that there will be in the neighbourhood of 1,200 Jewish immigrants in Shanghai by January 1, and, taking current statistics as a fair indication, about 95 per cent. of these people will be wholly destitute.

The question is often raised as to why these people are being sent to Shanghai when of all cities in the world it is perhaps least capable of coping with the additional burden which their care will involve. Those who are familiar with the situation state that the influx is by no means due to any belief on the part of the refugees that Shanghai is a place where they can come and find the means whereby to begin life anew.

Actually the reason for their coming to Shanghai lies in the fact

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## SHANGHAI TIMES.

DEC 21 1938

that no other city in the world is open to them as this is the only port where they can land without a visa. As is generally known, the shipping companies are unable to take passengers unless they are sure that they may be landed at some definite port. Since the outbreak of the hostilities the landing restrictions in Shanghai have become very lax and for this reason this port has become the focal point in the Jewish exodus from Europe.

### International Red Cross

At the present moment it is quite impossible to look too far into the future, but one relief expert interviewed here yesterday expressed the opinion that under the very best of circumstances Shanghai would never be able to absorb several thousand Jewish emigrants and provide the means whereby they could become self-supporting.

This raises the question as to whether or not the majority of the refugees who have arrived here in months gone by can be sent on to more auspicious localities eventually. Various places for settlement, including the Virgin Islands and Madagascar have been suggested, and it is hoped that international organizations working on the problem will give the situation at Shanghai their fullest consideration.

The International Red Cross here has been approached by the American Advisory Committee on Civil-

ian Relief and asked to bring the matter to the attention of officials of the organization in the United States. As a result of this request a report has been prepared and handed to the United States Consulate-General to be forwarded to the United States.

According to information obtained here yesterday, consideration is being taken of the fact that the Red Cross in America has a number of Jewish supporters who would probably like to see some assistance given to the refugees in Shanghai. In the meantime, the International Red Cross at Shanghai is giving whatever assistance it can to the Jewish relief committees here, although most of its funds have of course been earmarked for Chinese relief. One way in which the International Red Cross has been able to help out was through the sending a number of refugee doctors to the interior to carry on relief work.

In the meantime most of the emergency relief funds are coming from the various Jewish communities in Shanghai and from contributions made by the general public. The Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai is anxious to have any sort of aid it can get and welcomes the contribution of beds, clothing, bedding, furniture and other household goods from local residents.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

DEC 21 1938

## 500 Jewish Refugees Land Here

Accommodation Prepared  
For Groups Taken In  
Trucks From Jetty

Over 500 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria, few of them speaking English and a large proportion of them women and children, arrived here yesterday afternoon aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Biancamano, as an advance guard of about 3,000 or 4,000 more European immigrants, who are expected here shortly.

Members of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, as well as numerous European Jews, who had arrived in Shanghai during the last few months, gathered at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf to meet the new arrivals and to give them the glad tidings that accommodation, at least temporarily, had been found for them.

The new arrivals were holding a meeting in the third class dining room of the Italian liner, deciding on what their next move would be, when representatives of the local committees came to them with glad tidings and commenced the registration of the new arrivals and the allocation of housing facilities.

### Prolonged Formalities

Although the vessel docked at about 2.30 p.m., it was not until after 6 p.m. that the refugees finally got through with various arrangements and were brought to the Customs Jetty, where again a long procedure of passing through Customs examination commenced.

Finally outside, the refugees—men, women and children—were put into trucks together with their light baggage and routed to various parts of the town—Yangtzepoo, Hongkew, the Western area and the French Concession—where, through untiring efforts, the local committee had obtained housing facilities for them.

### Well Dressed, But Penniless

Although mostly well-dressed, most of the refugees are understood to be completely penniless and they will be dependent on the community until such time as they find some sort of work.

Aboard the ship they sat mostly huddled together, with the exception of several women with babies in arms and in baby carriages, who sat apart to give the children a chance to sleep. A few young girls and boys ran about the third-class accommodation playing. The others wore serious expressions, not knowing what awaited them in Shanghai.

Handwritten notes and signatures in the right margin, including a large signature that appears to be "Mick" and some illegible scribbles.

SEP 5 - 1939

## War Situation Causes Jewish Emigre Decline

The likelihood that a meeting of the special refugee emigration committee will be held within a week for further discussion of regulations and measures by the Japanese, French, local Jewish and SMC authorities against German Jewish immigration into Shanghai, was expressed this morning by Mr. S. Ishiguro, Japanese Consul and member of the committee of four serving on the special board.

The Japanese consular official declared that some delay in holding a meeting had been caused by the changed situation in

Europe, saying that further immigration from Germany would be largely minimized owing to the lack of shipping.

Meanwhile, numbers of European Jewish refugees at present in Shanghai continued to call at the British Consulate this morning, making enquiries and expressing their wish to serve in the British military services.

For the time being, it was officially learned, no Jewish refugees have been accepted, although in several cases the men were permitted to leave application forms for future reference.

FILE

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# Consuls, Shipping Men Informed Of Decision By S'hai City Fathers

23372

**Town Held Unable To Accommodate Further  
Increase; Strain On Municipal  
Services Grows Steadily**

## Refugees En Route Allowed Entrance

No more European Jewish refugees are to be allowed to enter Shanghai.

This, with the possible exception of refugees already embarked, is the decision unanimously reached by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Letters have already been sent by the SMC to all Consulates, shipping offices and to Mr. Ellis Hayim (for transmission to all Jewish organizations in Shanghai) giving the Council's decision.

### Done Enough

"Shanghai has already done enough for the European refugees," an SMC spokesman told the Shanghai Evening Post today. "Do not think, however, that the SMC is unsympathetic towards the refugees. Very far from it. But the point has been reached where Shanghai cannot absorb any more without a serious strain upon municipal services.

"And, if the unofficial report to the effect that the Japanese authorities are not allowing any more emigres to settle north of the Soochow Creek be true, there is certain no room for them south of the Creek.

### Jewish Societies

"The Council has not done a large amount financially toward helping the refugees. The local Jewish societies have been very good in their aid to the emigres while the Council has helped by granting the use of unoccupied buildings and land.

"But the sudden arrival of a large number of refugees has caused extra work for the Police, who already have plenty to do. And an unlimited arrival in a short period will cause additional strain on all services. For one instance, hospitalization is bound to be needed in increasing magnitude. Shanghai has done more than its share already, and it is time for others to help."

### Bad For Emigres

The spokesman also referred to the fact that their crowding into a town not prepared for them would also have a detrimental effect upon the refugees themselves, although the Council realized that the emigres' attitude was probably that anything would be better than the conditions which they had left.

Emigres who had already embarked for Shanghai would not be turned away, the Council spokesman added. On humanitarian grounds they would be allowed to enter.

### Fifteen Thousand

Jewish refugees from the terror in Germany and Austria who have arrived in Shanghai total some 15,000. Another 5000 had been anticipated before the end of the year, before the SMC had taken its decision.

Those who are already on the way to Shanghai were this morning estimated at 500. They will be the last to be permitted in the International Settlement.

W. S. Pitt

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AUG 12 1939

**Hongkew Jewish Emigres  
Curbing Planned**

All Jewish refugees arriving in Shanghai after August 21, will not be permitted to reside in Hongkew, according to an official note sent by the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters yesterday, to the committee in charge of Jewish refugees here. The note pointed out that even the return of former Japanese residents is restricted, apart from the fact that Chinese are only permitted to return in small numbers. At the same time, the note added, a dearth of houses exists in Hongkew following the destruction during the 1927 hostilities. These matters, it was stated, necessitated of additional settlement of Jewish emigres, who at present total almost one-tenth of the Japanese community which, a Japanese spokesman stated, "has led to a growing fear of friction arising between the two communities." Questioned at the Japanese press conference last evening by what right the Japanese had adopted their policy of limiting residence in areas north of Soochow Creek, the spokesman replied that portion of the International Settlement was controlled by the Japanese, who could legislate as they pleased, by reason of military conquest.

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SHANGHAI EVENING POST &amp; MERCURY.

AUG 7 1939

### Wayside "Jewish Town" Plan Said Nearly Completed

Plans for the establishment of a "Jewish town" in the Ward and Pingliang Road area, with Wayside Park as its center, are nearing realization following approval of the scheme by "interested quarters," according to Japanese reports.

The sum of \$30,000,000 has been raised for the purpose, according to the newspaper.

The Jewish emigre population in Wayside is estimated, at 10,000.

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JUL 3 1939

## Emigres Refused Hungjao Entry

### British Arrest Japanese At Perimeter Barrier

Reports of tension on the Great Western Road barrier Saturday afternoon, when passers-by noticed a certain amount of walla-walla and a little more congestion than usual, were finally traced to the arrest by the British military of a Japanese gendarme in plain-clothes, and the prevention of a party of Jewish emigre children from going to the fresh-air camp arranged for them. Both affairs have now been settled.

Misunderstanding is the reason given for both affairs. As regards the 50 emigre children, collected with a great amount of work and running around, it transpired that their Japanese consular pass had not been countersigned by the military in control of the Hungjao Area, and that they had to have the same authority for residing there as do normal residents.

#### In Plain Clothes

The gendarme episode took place after the man and a confrere had arrived at the barrier, going in the direction of Hungjao. Their rickshas halted on the British side, out of the way, and one of the gendarmes walked along to go to the Lincoln Avenue military headquarters. The other, in plain clothes, stayed and chatted with the Japanese sentries.

When the gendarme saw his confrere returning, he walked into the middle of the road in front of the British sentry and called the rickshas. As he was in the way of traffic, the sentry asked and motioned to him to move. When the latter did not do this, a British sergeant came up and spoke to him. The Japanese paid absolutely no attention to the British sergeant, who then tapped the gendarme on the shoulder.

#### Japanese Released

Losing his temper, the gendarme swung around and tapped the British sergeant on the chest, whereupon the British guard immediately arrested the gendarme. Half an hour later, with the gendarme's identity established, he was released.

The emigre children, greatly disappointed, had to be taken home again. The military authorisation, however, has now been obtained, and the camps will be able to function as arranged.

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JUN 30 1939

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## European Emigre Cafe Provides Unusual Note In Shanghai Of Today

Continental Open-Air Layout Shows Touches  
 Of Homeland To Jewish Refugees; Handy  
 Meeting Places Prove Popular

## Walls Adorned By Advertising Cards

By T. A. BUTLER

**U**PROOTED from their foundations in the heart of their native land by a cyclone of political strife, thousands of German and Austrian refugees have been tossed along by the storm over half the distance of the globe, coming to earth in one of all places, a tiny patch of territory in Shanghai north of Soochow Creek.

The Broadway-Wayside district presents an unusual appearance these days. It is as if a portion of Europe had been transplanted intact to the shores of the muddy Whangpoo. Mingled with the war-torn ruins of earlier days in the vicinity, a new community has been born, timidly, but ever-increasingly, spreading out among the demolished buildings and scrubby vacant lots of wayside.

### Cafes Spring Up

Those delightful little German cafes and beer taverns have sprung up like mushrooms in the district, lending to it an air of mild gaiety that was not evident, even in the palmier days of the district. The old blood and thunder bars and cabarets of earlier and more rousing days have given way to the quiet cafes and beer halls which are more in keeping with the present inhabitants of the place.

Everywhere there is a wide stretch of sidewalk available outside a cafe, that stretch has been converted into a sidewalk garden where the good people may take their ease on a warm summer's night amid the potted plants and flowers which lend a pastoral air to the scene. Hard as their lot may be, these refugees manage to entertain themselves by pleasant discourses and a few glasses of beer in the company of bosom companions.

### Beginning to Smile

**Y**ES, these emigres are beginning to smile again. Although talk is still somewhat guarded, and the old dread is hard to shake off, the people are gradually beginning to come out of their shells and breathe the air of freedom again. They are certainly unmolested across the creek and appear to be on very friendly terms with the Japanese.

Take a glance inside one of these little beer taverns. Walk in and order a glass of beer and then just sit there and take in what goes on around you. You'll probably notice, in fact you can't help but notice, the walls plastered with home-made signs which the proprietor of the place has allowed to be put up there by fellow emigres.

### Various Services

These signs announce to all and sundry that, for the merest asking, there is to be had the services of a dentist, carpenter, manicurist, pedicurist or what have you. Another sign states that one family wishes to share its modest lodgings with a compatriot for the sake of economy. It's good advertising, and it costs nothing.

In the rear of the tavern you can hear the incessant tinkling of an old piano. Where's it coming from? It's just another refugee playing the piano for his food and lodging, just enough to keep him going until he finds something to do. Quite a few of the emigres are musicians and they have brought with them all the exquisite melodies of the continent.

FILE

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#### Beer Garden

**F**INISHED your beer? Well, just saunter across the street and take in that quaint beer garden. It's not really a garden. It's just a wide place in the street, but with the addition of a few large umbrellas to protect patrons from the scorching rays of the sun, and a few potted plants and shrubs, it takes on the appearance of a real honest-to-goodness garden. Here, seated in the wicker chairs, the troubled "chosen people sit for hours and discuss their future, always the future, the past is buried and is brought to light only in dark nightmares.

If it's a roof garden you're looking for, you won't have to go far. Stroll along the quiet street until you come to a theatre. Walk up to the roof of the building—there is no elevator—and you'll find a delightful garden with a polished slab in the center for dancing and lined with tables and chairs. Here again potted plants and shrubs are very much in evidence, and up here the breeze has a wonderful cooling effect.

#### Few Dancers

Although there is a small, and very good, orchestra in the place, few of the customers indulge in dancing. The majority of them having been walking around Shanghai all day, ever in the hope of some good prospect, are content to take it easy with a cold one or two, listening to the music and enjoying the gentle, cooling breeze.

The waitresses are all nice clean-looking German girls, speaking but little English, and serving customers with a shy attitude. Most of them, however, are rapidly picking up English expressions. Anyway, just ask for "beer" and you'll get it.

#### Interesting Panorama

**A** VIEW from this roof garden of the surrounding streets below reveals an interesting panorama of life. Most of the people sit out-doors on stools or door-steps chatting in the quiet summer evening. A friend strolls by and he is invited into the circle with much hailing of delight and good fellowship. Kiddies run around playing on the streets or scamper over vacant lots, cluttered with the ravages of war.

Dogs are by no means in the minority in the new colony. Even though it is pretty tough sledding, well you can always find enough to feed faithful Fido.

#### Unlike Orient

All in all, the neighborhood is strangely unlike any other part of Shanghai. It seems to be remotely apart from the Orient, it is as if it were a part of Europe that had been established for hundreds of years.

These people have just moved in, and with quiet courage and hard work, set about building themselves a home in the new land, asking only peace and to be allowed to live their own lives.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST &amp; MERCURY

JUN 26 1939

**A New Homeland In China**

**A** SPECTACULAR plan for settling foreign emigrants in interior China, chiefly Yunnan province, has been announced here. It is known that the National Government has for some time been exploring the possibilities of such a scheme, though the precise number of emigrants has not been previously mentioned, and endorsement of the idea has been forthcoming from a number of quarters including this newspaper. The scheme would provide for 100,000 emigrees but it should be noted that Chungking holds this to be too great a number, and sets the total more cautiously at 10,000.

J. Berglas, described as a German industrialist, has announced that the plan provides for the settling in China of emigrants from any part of the world irrespective of nationality, creed or political affiliations—though it seems obvious that Central European Jews are the most logical class to respond to this offer and Shanghai is affording more or less precarious shelter to more than 10,000 of these already. It would be provided that these must furnish finances sufficient to cover their food and shelter over a period of about a year. They would be granted the same rights of residence, work and governmental protection as the Chinese, while accepting correspondingly the same responsibilities as Chinese.

Communal in nature, the scheme includes provision for a co-operative banking institution. A committee of all presidents of emigration committees throughout the world would supervise the working of the plan and they would be held responsible for the intellectual advancement of the emigrants and their preparation for a new life in China.

Funds, it is felt, should be forthcoming from many friends of refugees who are at present under relatively small but continuing charges and who might be willing to provide a lump sum. If this brought assurance of self-respecting and self-sustaining place in the world for those whom they seek to help. It is locally reported that the German Government views the plan favorably, while the Chinese Government is anxious to acquire trained foreigners, particularly, to develop rich western territories not previously exploited.

The plan does not impress us as impossibly Utopian and we hope there may be in it some fresh opportunity for unfortunate people deserving far better from the world than they are getting at present.

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MAY 17 1939

## Jewish Visitors Caught In Nippon "Spy" Trap

Victims of the Japanese spy craze, which has extended even to schoolboys in Japan, two German-Jewish refugees were nabbed by the Yokohama water police, when two Japanese secondary-school students accused them of being international spies, according to reports received here.

The couple, Mr. and Mrs. Max Schoeffer, were third class passengers on the Tatuta Maru and were taking pictures of the Yokosuka fortified zone from the deck of the ship when they were observed by the schoolboys. The youths, Yukio Sukehara and Isamu Saito, were returning from a holiday in the Kwansai. When they came upon the couple snapping the forbidden pictures in Yokohama harbor, they made known to the refugees that they would like to have their pictures taken also.

To oblige the lads the couple took their pictures and thought no more of the matter. Upon arrival at Yokohama, the two boys scooted off the ship and informed the water police that there were a couple of spies aboard the liner who had been snapping pictures, saying that the roll of film could be identified because it contained their pictures also.

The zealous police lost no time in taking the bewildered couple into custody and commence to question them. Upon finding out that they were unable to understand the signs prohibiting the practice of photography in Yokohama harbor, the police released the refugees, at the same time cautioning them against any further attempts at picture snapping.

The youths were warmly recommended for their alertness, and the Japanese authorities are happy that their public is on guard against alien activities, the report concludes.

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MAY 17 1939

**Jewish Refugee  
Children Hungjao  
Camp Schemed**

Plans to establish a summer fresh-air camp at Hungjao for Jewish refugee children living north of the Soochow Creek are being considered. All those who are interested are asked to attend a meeting, regarding this matter, to be held at 5.15 p.m. tomorrow at the Royal Air Force Association headquarters, in the Dome of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank building.

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MAY 1 1 1939

**Fever Situation  
Improves**

Marked improvement was noted yesterday in the scarlet fever epidemic among local Jewish refugees, with no new cases being brought into the Chaufoong Road isolation hospital. The total number of patients remains at 113. Clothing and bedding are needed for the refugees. These articles should be sent to Dr. Carl E. Mosse, 779 Bubbling Well Road.

\* \* \*

*File 10*  
*11/5*

## SHANGHAI EVENING POST &amp; MERCURY.

MAY 8 1939

**More Refugees  
Arrive**

Another 440 German-Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai from Germany yesterday on the Italian liner Conte Rosso, bringing the total of European refugees here to about 8000. Accommodation for about 100 of the newcomers was found in the Embankment Building while others were cared for by the relief body in the temple on Museum Road.

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APR 17 1939

# ECONOMIC THREAT CAUSED BY JEWISH REFUGEES

## Emigres From Europe Soon To Form Fourth Of Foreign Population

Shanghai Faces Serious Problem In Attempt  
To Absorb Large Numbers Suddenly; Influx  
Of Russians Took Period Of 15 Years

### Small Proportion Finds Jobs In City

By JOHN AHLERS

THE economic problem of the Jewish refugees from Germany in Shanghai has been frequently reviewed from the standpoint of the refugees. There is, however, yet another angle of the question which remains to be considered from the point of view of Shanghai as confronted with the influx of the refugees.

Since last fall, more than 6900 German Jews have arrived in Shanghai. About 3000 more are due here next month. In less than six weeks, the Jewish refugees here will total about 10,000, and many more plan to come to Shanghai.

For regular German, Italian, and Japanese steamers to Shanghai passages, which on ships of these nations may be paid in German currency, have been booked for many months ahead to full capacity of the vessels. German Jews desirous of emigration to Shanghai at present find it difficult to secure passages even as far ahead as September. The demand for passages is so strong that a sort of passage racket appears to have developed in Germany, with enterprising persons fixing numerous passage tickets ahead and selling these tickets to emigrants at substantial premiums.

#### Serious Problem

Shanghai is one of the big cities of the world with a population of several million souls. Seen from afar, it does not appear to matter much whether the huge figure of Shanghai's inhabitants is increased by 1000, 10,000 or even more refugees from Germany. In fact, however the immigration into Shanghai of 10,000 German Jews constitutes, for the Whangpoo City, a much more serious problem than it would do for cities like Paris, London, or New York, all of which make desperate effort to keep these refugees away.

The German refugees cannot be, and do not intend to be, added to the average of the millions of Shanghai's inhabitants who are Chinese. The refugees form an addition to the Shanghai communities of the white nations, and

#### Foreign Community

In Shanghai, there are at present less than 50,000 citizens of western nations, not counting the new arrivals. There have never been more. The immigration of 6000 Jews from Germany within a few months suddenly increased the number of white men living in Shanghai by more than 15 percent and, within a short time, this increase is likely to amount to 20 percent, or even more. Every fourth western face encountered in Shanghai soon will be that of a Jewish refugee from Germany.

Before the arrival in masses of the German Jews, nobody was of opinion that Shanghai could offer living for a larger number of white men than was already here. The living possibility of westerners in Shanghai, on the contrary, appeared to have been substantially reduced since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war. Shanghai suffered tremendous damages from the war, and though there has been a certain revival in business since the end of the hostilities in the vicinity of the city, business remains far below the pre-war level. The renewed building and industrial activities in Settlement and Concession are chiefly due not to the enterprises of occidentals, but to the influx of Chinese from the interior and of Chinese capital.

File

11 P.M.

11/11/39  
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

#### War Losses

While a series of large enterprises as well as of individuals managed to secure extraordinary war profits, the bulk of the western residents here sustained losses during the war. It appears to be not known in Europe that the outlook for western business in Shanghai has deteriorated so much that there is a definite trend towards emigration from Shanghai. A considerable number of small and medium western firms which prior to the war did a thriving business in Shanghai, have since closed down and transferred their activities to Hongkong, Singapore, Manila, and to a minor extent to Dairen.

In most of the remaining western firms and enterprises, there is no tendency to enlarge the staff and to expand, but a continuous trend toward restriction to save overhead expenses.

It is in this situation, that the German Jewish refugees arrive here by the thousands. They are well-known as active, industrious and thrifty people, but there is no indication that their business capacity is remarkably surpassing that of the average white businessmen in Shanghai, let alone the Chinese. In these circumstances, it is difficult to see how the bulk of the Jewish emigrants will be able to establish and maintain themselves here.

Quite a number of the Jewish refugees did not arrive here penniless, but carried with them some capital which they managed to export in various ways and forms: from Germany, or to mobilize with the assistance of relatives or friends in other European countries. In some individual cases, these capital funds seem to be considerable, and among the newcomers are a few really rich Jews.

#### Foreign Capital

This import of capital, however important in individual cases it may be, is not likely to matter as regards the supply of Shanghai with western capital. There are over \$200,000,000 of foreign money invested in Shanghai, while the aggregate capital funds of the rich among the newly arrived refugees are certainly far below a petty \$1,000,000. This import of capital is of importance only to those concerned.

The few wealthy Jews coming to Shanghai will find here possibilities of investment. Shanghai, it is true, has an over-supply of banks and commercial firms, but there is still an open field for a series of new industrial enterprises, producing modern commodities which thus far have been imported but which could be manufactured locally.

#### Professional Men

In such enterprises, another number of refugees without capital but with specialized professional knowledge and experience, such as engineers, technicians, etc. could certainly find a lasting position. Also a series of existing industrial plants in Shanghai probably would like to engage, and occasionally have engaged, such specialists from among the refugees. There still appears, moreover, to be room in Shanghai for the establishment of a certain number of professional men from the German refugees such as medical doctors, lawyers, and educators, provided these men are of a really high professional standing and dispose of valuable experience and knowledge which, here and there, may be still lacking in Shanghai. There are yet some other occasional opportunities out of which refugees may make a living by availing themselves of exceptionally good experience, connections and ingenuity.

But 10,000 refugees will need, discounting married women and children, about 5000 jobs. It would be preposterous to allege that there are in Shanghai, fit and open for white men, about 5000 jobs which had not been discovered before the arrival of the refugees. A determined effort may disclose a few hundreds of such new jobs, but by no means 5000.

#### Lucky Ones

Up to the present, efforts of the committees looking after the refugees, and of those German Jews who take care of themselves, have resulted in the employment or establishment in business of little more than 1000 refugees here, taking into account the women and children of the individuals concerned. More than 5000 refugees, however, have not yet found anything to make their living, and more than 3000 of these are entirely penniless and depend for food and shelter on charity.

In the sight of the 5000 needy refugees the achievement of providing a living for the 1000 others may not look a great accomplishment. It may look still less so because many of the jobs hastily found or arranged for the newcomers are obviously temporary and transitional jobs. But hats have to be taken off to the refugee committees when we think of the limited capacity of Shanghai to digest newcomers, and in particular refugees. In past years, times of boom and of depression taken together, Shanghai allowed for an annual new establishment of western newcomers here to the average amount of about 2000. At this rate, the former Russian refugees have been digested in Shanghai.

#### Russian Arrival

Naturally, confronted with the problem of the German refugees, Shanghaianders first think of the Russian refugees. There are, it is true, substantial differences in character and circumstances of the present Jewish immigration from Germany as compared with the coming of the White Russians, but there are many more similarities between these two immigrations than between the case of the German Jews and the settlement here of the other westerners. Shanghai has digested more than 20,000 Russians. These Russians, however, arrived here gradually and the process of their digestion lasted over 15 years.

A great many of these Russians have established themselves in good and comfortable positions, or have founded prosperous enterprises. Nevertheless, there is still a great deal of appalling poverty in the local Russian community. Many Russians continue to be living just on the edge of the

so-called existence minimum, lucky when they can earn in exchange for heavy work those \$70 monthly which, in the beginning of the Jewish immigration from Germany, many German refugees got here gratuitously out of charity funds. The average standard of income in the local Russian community is lower than in either the American, British, German, or French communities, and the arrival of tens of thousands of Russians has definitely lowered the general average living standard of westerners here.

#### Chances Diminish

In these circumstances, it will obviously take several years for Shanghai to digest those 5000 Jewish emigrants who have already arrived here and who, thus far, have looked in vain for a job. The further influx, in the near future, of thousands more of German Jews is not justified by the actual possibilities for such emigrants to make a living here. Their arrival is likely to diminish the chances of the more recent newcomers, and to delay their digestion by Shanghai. A great many of the prospective further Jewish emigrants do not possess any funds, and the committees taking care of them recently announced that they will be out of funds within three weeks. It is starvation, and not establishment, which is lying ahead of the bulk of future emigrants from Germany in Shanghai.

The Jewish mass emigration doubtless constitutes a serious menace to part of the established western communities as well as to certain classes of the Chinese in Shanghai. Shop-keeping, restaurant and coffee-house business, tailoring and dress-making, and beauty-parloring are attracting many of the emigrants. Many others are on the outlook for ordinary clerkships in all sorts of offices, or for occupation as salesmen, tutors, musicians, physical instructors, etc. In all these branches of business activities, Shanghai appears to have had, even before the arrival of the German emigrants, a definite oversupply. Although there may be many exceptions allowing a newcomer to establish himself without depriving an older Shanghai-lander of his business or position, it cannot be doubted that the chief effort of the refugees is, and is destined to remain, a competitive one, as regards many established interests in Shanghai.

#### Community Structure

The very structure of the British, American, French, Italian and German communities in Shanghai is such that the large majority of their members have little reason to feel anxiety over economic competition on the part of the German Jewish emigrants. The same may be said of most of the local residents who are citizens of the minor European states. It is chiefly the medium and lower strata of the Russian community, and the modernized Chinese middle class in Shanghai who will have to cope with the economic competition of the new comers from Germany. Shanghai has always been, and still is, a broad-minded city inspired with a far-going liberalism which will allow for all sorts of normal competition in business. There can be no objection against a Jewish emigrant opening a shop which may damage or ruin an older established business, or against a Jewish office-worker endeavoring to obtain employment here. Efficiency must rank first.

As a matter of course, however, it has to be insisted that the economic competition of the German Jews with older Shanghai-landers be a normal one, and abide by the rules. While there is no anti-Jewish discrimination in Shanghai, there ought not to develop anything like a pro-Jewish discrimination. It would be an appalling injustice if established Shanghai-landers were forced out of business and employment merely to make place for the new emigrants from Germany. It appears that in certain, fortunately still limited, instances, definitely objectionable practices have been developed in favor of or by the new emigrants. It seems that in some cases, Russians and Chinese have been, or are going to be, deprived of jobs which were or will be turned over to some of the newcomers. It is also strictly objectionable that new emigrants offer to work, for a certain time, without payment in offices where they hope to oust sooner or later, one or the other of the established employees. It is in the interest of the Jewish emigrants themselves that such practices should be discontinued immediately in order not to create anti-Jewish feeling in Shanghai.

MAR 14 1939

**What Do You Think?****The Refugee Problem***(Israel's Messenger)*

THE RANKS of the Shanghai Jewish Community continue to swell as every month new batches of refugees continue to arrive in Shanghai. Reuter's report that 1000 additional Jewish refugees are already on the way to Shanghai on the *Conte Biancamano* has caused alarm among a section of the international community, and the *Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury* has advocated in a leading article the complete stoppage of further immigration on account of what it terms the "alarmingly growing problem." This same journal has appealed to the local Consular Body to convene an extraordinary meeting in order to cope with the danger which has become "almost terrifying." There are many angles from which to view the Refugee problem and taking all in all, we fail to appreciate the *Evening Post's* warning that a severe crisis will ensue unless something is done to shut tight the doors of Shanghai to further batches of people coming in.

On humanitarian grounds alone, the cries of suffering and pain must not go unanswered. The local Refugee Committees and Shanghai Jewry have nobly risen to the occasion by extending a helping hand to everyone in need of aid. It is within our power to help mend the broken lives of our co-religionists, and in order to do so, no efforts must be spared in the right direction. Therein lies the crux of the refugee problem.

Homer Martin says it is true that Reds bore into labor unions. Their number is overemphasized, he reports, but not their ability as bores.

Five years repeal in America finds drinking definitely on the decline. Americans may yet become a sober people if prohibitionists and prosperity will stay away from their door.

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FEB 16 1939

### The Jews

To the Editor:

A party of German Jews who arrived in Shanghai recently in an Italian liner told a pitiful tale of persecution at the hands of the Nazis and expressed unbounded joy at being in one of the few countries which do not discriminate against their race. This is very flattering; but why are the Jews persecuted? There is hardly a country in the world nowadays which likes them. There must be some reason for it.

This is not to say that Jews haven't very admirable qualities. Everyone can name able Jews; most of us are acquainted with charitable Jews. The vitality of their race impresses everyone who goes to one of their meetings about them which makes it difficult for people to like them.

They should look into themselves and not go about the world exhibiting their self-pity and asking for sympathy. As the "sage" said "The world is for those who know how to live in it." If nobody sympathizes with them, it is no use their demanding sympathy. If a fellow does not like me, it is no use my running to the policeman and asking him to have the fellow arrested. John Bull whom so many people expect to be the world's policeman with the best intentions in the world tried to get the Jews liked in their own ancestral land. He has failed completely.

In what does everybody agree about Jews, even Jews themselves? That they tend to put a higher valuation on moneymaking than most other races. The typical cultured Jew is not the artist who makes art, but the connoisseur who makes money out of art. The musical Jew may attain to a high degree of virtuosity in playing the piano or violin but he never fails to make money out of it. A world famous Jew violinist makes a lot of money out of playing the com-

positions of Gentiles. Would a Jew respect him as much if he made as little out of music as Beethoven did but wrote his own sonatas?

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The son of a Jewish friend of mine who was very wealthy, told me one day that if he could write one little poem he would get more satisfaction out of it than out of all the moneymaking of his father. But when his father died he succeeded to the business and devoted himself to making money with just the same, if not more, passion than his father had done. His racial tradition was too strong for him. Jew hates his isolation, but nobody has isolated him. He has isolated himself. Americans, French, Germans, Italians, British, etc., are not isolated anywhere in the world; if they find they are not liked, they work to make themselves likeable or leave the countries wherever they may be.

Every civilized person hates the way Hitler and Mussolini are treating the Jews because it only serves to confirm them in their belief that they are an unfortunate and persecuted people. But what use does it do to give them harborage in some other country? They merely take their prejudices with them. The expression, "Come on don't be a Jew" from boyhood upwards; I wonder who invented it?

"ONLOOKER"

Shanghai, Feb. 15, 1939.

\* \* \*  
While the foregoing letter impresses us of sufficient moderation and interest to warrant publication, we must express strong exception to the suggestion that it is of no use to give persecuted people a refuge. Such a thought must run counter to the attitude of humanitarians of whatever race or creed.—EDITOR.

FEB 6 1939

### The Jewish Refugees

**A** BITTER outburst against a Jewish refugee editorial appearing in this paper a week ago today is published in the latest issue of the *China Weekly Review* under the heading "Jewish Refugees Should Be Welcomed And Assisted Here!"

We are charged with having "distinguished" ourselves "ignobly" for "raising a cry for the closure of Shanghai to future would-be Jewish emigrants" and the editorial is said to have ripped The Post "alongside all those who express humanitarian sentiments where the Jews are concerned, but balk at giving practical aid—if that aid shows signs of costing them something." We are informed that in a radio broadcast the previous evening, the *Review's* weekly commentator singled the editor of this paper out for personal mention as lacking in humanitarian instincts.

"Protesting too much" is always a very useless business. Likewise for the editor to embark on personal defense would be misuse of these columns. We feel it is not out of order, however, to say that our sentiments were animated by no lack of full sympathy with the plight of the refugees but represented a possibly mistaken attitude of practicality which is shared not by those who balk at giving practical aid—we know very few who are not willing to give such aid and we know few, as a matter of fact, who have not already contributed in one way or another—but by those upon whom lies the primary burden of dealing with this whole problem. These people we know to be concerned lest the ever-enlarging "Shanghai quota" swamp them completely. They are working as the rest of us are not, in day by day practical efforts, and we feel they are completely right in their feeling that the position of those already here is being jeopardized by this unlimited flow. On Saturday we received by mail from one of the Jewish relief committee officials a report that 12,500 are now booked for Shanghai. If true, this bears thinking over.

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FEB 6 1939

It is quite false to portray Shanghai as the only place on earth for refugees. Other doors are closed but there can and will be provided some more constructive means of settling these people in places with a chance for better than necessarily limited charity. If Shanghai says that its capacity for immediate relief has been reached. When we speak of capacity for relief we are talking in terms of the actual possibilities. The committee in charge might take quite a different attitude if it could commandeer all of Shanghai's privately owned wealth. This does not seem in prospect, to put the matter mildly. The prospects are inevitably for a diminution of the flow of help and a corresponding increase in the misery of poor people who in many cases come here as a stop-off point and then find they cannot either move on or make a living.

It is quite true that Shanghai has a remarkable record in assimilating refugees. Many thousands of White Russians have found means of at least subsistence here and are respected members of the community today, having arrived with nothing. Even more thousands of Chinese refugees have been cared for as result of the war. The ones who have already arrived have been treated rather well, certainly as well as limited resources permitted. But Shanghai's economic position today is that of an "Isolated Island" and it is clear that there is quite a problem as to whether existing job opportunities are not due to dwindle farther, and professional openings be still more restricted, rather than the converse in any immediate future.

Both municipalities and particularly the Pivot-supporting International Settlement should contribute generously to aid for the Jewish refugees. There are "voluntary" amusement taxes for Chinese refugees and there is every reason for extending this help to the European arrivals. At the same time charity cannot solve the whole problem and it is strongly to be hoped that some fundamental plan may be worked out in Europe or the United States for settling the refugees in a place or places where they will have a chance to engage in self-supporting activity.

FEB 4 1939

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## Jewish Visitors Expect To Move To Real Homes

Opportunities Offering  
In City For Few  
Refugees Only

### LOCAL PROBLEM GETTING WORSE

"THE greater part of Jewish refugees realize that they can never find new homes in Shanghai." This was the statement of one of the refugees who arrived several weeks ago from Germany. "We came here as emigrants with nothing to lose, for everything was lost before departure from Germany."

These former residents of Germany and Austria are convinced they will have the opportunity to travel to other lands where work may be obtained more easily than in Shanghai. They await a helping hand from the United States, from England, from South America, from any place.

In the last three months two and a half thousand European Jews have arrived in Shanghai from Germany. To further complicate the local situation is the news of embarkation of 1000 more Jews at Naples, on January 27, destined for Shanghai. Most of the emigrants are said to be members of the middle classes, merchants, lawyers, physicians, engineers; all of whom left behind them profitable positions.

#### Step of Distress

As the refugee steps ashore in Shanghai a fatal step is taken. In Germany and Austria the greater part of these people enjoyed all the comforts of the well-to-do middle class. Under financial export restrictions the refugee could buy his passage and depart with 50 marks, the equivalent of US\$12. Strengthening this control the Government has decreed within the last four weeks that the emigre can take only 10 marks from his country.

The passage from Europe to the Far East is, physically a pleasant voyage. The four weeks of the trip pass swiftly, all too rapidly, for little hope awaits these Jews at their destination. On board the steamer they are people of distinction, but the step from the ship's tender to the Customs jetty is a step of distress.

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## Transformation

**T**RANSFORMED are these emigrants—without food, without money, without prospects—when they land in the new and strange city of Shanghai. True, the relief committee will do what it can. Committee directors and assistants wait for the emigrants at the wharf, but what can be done? After baggage is cleared the men, women and children are loaded into motor lorries and driven to several different places in the city. One group is to live at the Synagogue Beth Aharon on Museum Road, another group goes to the Embankment Building; a few are billeted in private homes.

Campbeds, crowded into large rooms, are places of rest for the refugees at the Synagogue and at the Embankment Building. Families are separated in the attempt to provide for all; a modest meal is served. Rigorous discipline becomes the order of the day as everything is organized on an emergency scale. The first move towards a new life has been taken.

## Distinguished Emigres

Capital for this new life consists of 30 German marks, only 10 for some; jewelry valued at 150 marks has been brought by a few. Furniture, prized belongings, family treasures collected

through years are gone. Among the Jews are distinguished persons, physicians, lawyers and former owners of large industrial plants. The best is made of a bad situation.

## Doctors Have Chance

Physicians have a chance of success. No restrictions are placed on this profession in Shanghai and it is only necessary that the doctor notify the Shanghai Municipal Council that he desires to practice medicine. This solves the problem as far as the authorities are concerned, but will there be patients? Perhaps a few will succeed.

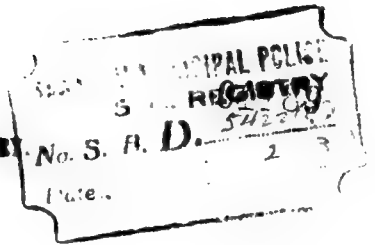
Attorneys are not so fortunate. Few of these professional men speak English, and none of them speaks Chinese. Before a law office can be opened it is necessary that the language difficulty be overcome.

## Artistic Ability

Musicians, painters, architects and artists are numbered among the refugees. Probably the most fortunate of the group in Shanghai are the musicians for many of these Jews have found work with night club and theatre orchestras. An actor has become a stage manager of a large theatre, another arranges amateur performances, an opera singer gives voice lessons. A famous German newspaper editor is teaching the German language in a private home.

To most of these refugees Shanghai is only a stopping place in their wanderings, searching for a new Fatherland. As there are no immigration restrictions here, no passport visas required, passage here was bought in desperation. What they will do here, how they will arrange life, how and where they will go from Shanghai to answered.

FEB 3 1939



### Shame!

To the Editor:

"The spirit of the new Germany commands admiration."

Who is speaking? Herr Hitler, Goebbels, Goering, Oswald Mosely, South American demagogues, or other reactionaries? By no means. The quotation, though taken from context, stands by itself and is from —of all places—the editorial columns of the Shanghai Evening Post.

Well, Mr. Editor, the spirit of the new Germany may command your admiration, or the admiration of your solicitors seeking advertisements from local German firms. It commands the admiration of few others, you may be certain.

This spirit of "new Germany" which apparently commands your admiration has persecuted thousands of people, it has made a travesty of culture and science, it has expelled from Germany her finest writers, thinkers, scientists, it has officially claimed women to be put breeding machines, it has propagated phoney racial theories, it proclaims war to be the most commendable manifestation of mankind, it has burned books, it has indulged in a state campaign of hostility and terror that makes even semi-civilized people shudder. It has muzzled all but official expression and has expelled, jailed, tortured, or executed not a few journalists and I wonder, Mr. Editor, how you would fare in your art in the "new Germany?" From the quotation above, it would appear you would fare well indeed.

For shame, Mr. Editor! Shame on you, also, for suggesting that no more refugees be allowed to land at Shanghai. Shame on you for not having the courage to call spades, for negating American sentiment on the "new Germany" as expressed by a realist you admire, President Roosevelt, and thousands of others! For shame for your blundering?

AMERICAN.

Shanghai, February 2, 1939.

\* \* \*  
While shame is being so liberally awarded shame on our reader for his partial quotation of a paragraph continuing: "But the courses of new Germany's leaders inspire fear and aversion in the hearts of many who want nothing more than friendship of all people."

We repeat that we admire the essential spirit of the new Germany that has struggled out of the post-War despond. That there have been perversions of that spirit is quite another matter.

—EDITOR.

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## SHANGHAI EVENING POST &amp; MERCURY.

FEB 3 1939

**Jewish Plight**

To the Editor:

I hope you will excuse if I answer your article in the Jewish refugee question, even so I was not asked to do it and also without being worried with all of them.

If there arrived in any place in the wide world some thousands of refugees, there would not be much excitement about it. If there are coming a few thousands of Jews we always hear: there will be much worries.

These few thousands are desperate, all those men, women and children. They do not come here out of love for Shanghai and their situation is bad enough, a few excepted.

This situation should be compelling to unite all the forces for this problem, firstly neutralization of assistance for Shanghai. But it is no solution at all to bar the open door for people in desperate situation.

They cannot go to other places and they cannot stay in Germany. The solution of medical problems should never result in the death of the patient.

Just why should Shanghai not save the world? It does not make any difference at all who starts with the saving. In one point I agree with you, that not all these people should stay here for good. With the aid of the whole world should the problem be solved.

It is not a matter of humanity only but of policy, and if England and France had not left Austria in the lurch, at least the Viennese Jewish people would not be here.

A TULVERMASTER  
Shanghai, Feb. 2, 1939.

The question is not whether Shanghai "should" save the world. It is simply that, beyond a certain point Shanghai resources do not reach.—ED.

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JAN 30 1939

### 1000 More Refugees

**T**HERE IS SOMETHING almost terrifying in word that a thousand more Jewish refugees have sailed from Naples for Shanghai aboard the Conte Biancamano.

What is going to happen to them?

Local relief has been barely adequate thus far. It cannot stretch much farther, even for the people already here. Shanghai is, after all, a hard-hit city having troubles of its own. With all due sympathy (and we know there is great warmth of heart among all classes and nationalities in this matter) it is injustice to the refugees already seeking some sort of foothold here to let further refugees come. And a thousand on one ship! It's appalling.

Somewhat it is going to be necessary to stop this influx. If no other course presents itself we recommend an immediate session of the Consular Body to deal with this alarmingly growing problem. Shanghai can't save the world, worse luck.

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SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JAN 10 1939

# Consuls Studying Refugee Problem

## SMC Not Empowered To Curb Immigrants For Shanghai

Certain members of the Consular Body in Shanghai have decided to take individual action to stem the influx of European political refugees into the International Settlement and French Concession pending a thorough study of the local refugee situation by the entire Consular Body. At present, Commander L. Neyrone, Consul General for Italy and Senior Consul in Shanghai, is on holiday in Japan. It is understood the Jewish refugee problem will be discussed at the first meeting of the Consular Body on his return to Shanghai.

It is pointed out that no passport regulations are in effect on immigrants or visitors to Shanghai today and that the SMC has gone as far as it can in the matter by notifying the Consular Body and Jewish organizations in Shanghai and abroad of the problems confronting indigent refugees in Shanghai. Action therefore on the SMC's letter to the Consular Body on the Jewish refugee problem will be withheld until the return of the senior consul and a general consular discussion, it is understood.

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SHANGHAI EVENING POST &amp; MERCURY.

NOV 29 1938

## Japanese Deny Anti-Jew Move

### German Cultural Pact Said Not Linked To Race Issue

(Reuter's Agency)

TOKYO, Nov. 27.—Emphatic disavowals of suggestions that the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between Japan and Germany was the forerunner of anti-Jewish measures in Japan were given by the spokesman of the Foreign Office in reply to a barrage of questions from foreign correspondents at a press conference.

"Japan," he said, "will respect the characteristic features of German culture, but I say clearly that the agreement has no connection with the treatment of Jews."

Asked if German professors of Jewish extraction would be dismissed from their jobs in Japan, the spokesman replied: "We shall not discriminate against them."

"Only Natural"

In reply to another question, the spokesman admitted that it was "only natural" that Germany could not be expected to recommend teachers of Jewish extraction.

Japan, he said, was willing to conclude cultural agreements with all Powers with whom she was in good relations.

The spokesman, in handing correspondents copies of the text of the Japan-German cultural agreement, also gave them two written statements.

The text of the agreement was:

#### True Foundations

The Imperial Japanese Government and the German Government, deeply conscious of the fact that the Japanese and German cultures have their true foundations in the intrinsic Japanese spirit on one side and in the German national life on the other side, and that the cultural relations of both countries are to be based thereupon, and being desirous of strengthening more and more the bonds of friendship and mutual confidence so happily connecting both countries already, by deepening their manifold cultural relations and by promoting the mutual knowledge and understanding of both nations, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### Article I

The high contracting States shall strive to put their cultural relations on a firm foundation and shall most closely collaborate with each other in these regards.

#### Article II

In order to attain the aim set forth in the preceding article the High Contracting States shall systematically promote their cultural relations in the domains of science and fine arts, music and literature, film and radio, youth-movements and sports, etc.

#### Article III

The competent authorities of the high contracting States shall decide by mutual agreement the detailed measures necessary for the execution of the preceding article.

#### Article IV

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the day of its signature. It shall expire twelve months after one of the high contracting States have denounced it.

In witness whereof the undersigned duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present agreement and affixed thereon their seals.

Done in duplicate, in Japanese and German original texts, at Tokyo the 25th of November 1938 i.e. the 25th day of the 11th month of the 13th year of Showa-period.

(L.S.) Hachiro Arita,

Imperial Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(L.S.) Eugen Ott

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Germany.

One of the two written statements was:

#### Congratulations

"It is a matter for sincere congratulation that the cultural agreement between Japan and Germany, for whose conclusion negotiations have been going on for some time between the representatives of the two countries in Tokyo, has been signed and gone into effect today; the agreement will not only conduce to drawing still closer the cultural relations between two nations, but be instrumental in enabling them to deepen their knowledge and understanding of each other."

"Japan has recently severed all her relations with the League of Nations. This, however, does not mean that Japan has severed her cultural relations with the foreign countries or suspended her cooperation with them in the cultural field, but on the contrary she is as ready as ever to cooperate in cultural undertakings with those foreign countries in friendly relationship with her, whether they are member states of the League or not."

#### Earnest Desire

"The cultural agreement, signed between Japan and Germany today, is a manifestation of the earnest desire of the Japanese Government for strengthening cultural ties with foreign countries through agreements to be concluded separately on a basis of reciprocity. It is the first of the kind

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## SHANGHAI EVENING POST &amp; MERCURY.

NOV 29 1938

to be put into operation, but we hope that it will be followed by similar pacts to be concluded with as many foreign powers as possible.

"For instance, a cultural agreement was already signed between Japan and Hungary on November 15 and expected to go into effect in the near future, while preparations are under way for concluding a similar agreement with Italy. It is the policy of the Japanese Government to accelerate conclusion of cultural agreements with those foreign powers which are desirous of so doing.

**Intermixture**

"The key note of these agreements which are anticipated to be concluded with foreign powers lies in an exchange and intermixture of Japanese culture, whose essence will be fostered and developed and the essence of characteristic cultures of various foreign countries. The present cultural agreement between Japan and Germany provides for a general policy in cultural co-operation between the two countries under the above-mentioned guiding principle.

"Various fields of activities, stipulated by Article 11 of the present agreement, are only given as examples. Cultural pacts between foreign countries usually have detailed stipulations, but the present agreement between Japan and Germany is rather different in stipulating general provisions for cultural co-operation and leaving room for giving full play to them as occasion demands, while matters of details shall be discussed and decided on between the competent authorities of High Contracting Parties in case of necessity."

**Other Statement**

The other written statement by the spokesman read:—

"The cultural relations between Japan and Germany in the domains of medicine, jurisprudence, literature, music, etc. have already been particularly close. In the recent past the general relations of the two countries to each other have become even closer especially since the conclusion of the

**Anti-Comintern Pact.**

"When in September this year the German Government proposed to the Japanese Government the conclusion of an agreement upon which the further consolidation and expansion of their cultural relations should be based, the Japanese Government gladly accepted the proposal. The conclusion, after a short negotiation, of the agreement on cultural co-operation, concluded and put into force today, is heartily welcomed as another token of the friendly relations so happily connecting Japan and Germany.

**First Of Kind**

"The agreement is the first of its kind put into force by Japan. It clearly affirms in its preamble that the characteristic features of the cultures of both countries shall be the basis of the future cooperation of the two governments in promoting their cultural relations.

"The agreement itself gives the general principles to be acted upon. Within its scope of the many questions to be taken up, the competent authorities are to come by mutual agreement to determinations on the following points:

1. Establishment of committees for cultural work.
2. Maintenance and expansion of cultural institutions.
3. Recommendation of teachers.
4. Facilities for Government students.
5. Exchange of professors and students.
6. Promotion of friendly relations between organization of young people.
7. Favorable treatment of schools.
8. Exchange of books and periodicals.
9. Exchange in the realm of art.
10. Exchange of films.
11. Exchange of broadcasts.
12. Exchanges in the field of sport and hygiene.

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Translation from Russian newspaper "Russian Voice", January 7, 1939. Published by the "Russian Voice" Publishing Co, 211 Yangtze Road. Responsible editor - Mr. A. Antonoff (Pourin).

#### MORE ABOUT NEW EMIGRANTS IN SHANGHAI.

Another group of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria consisting of 418 persons arrived in Shanghai on December 31, 1938 in the a.s. "Potsdam" and "Conte Rosso", bringing the total number of these refugees up to January, 1939 to 1400.

At present a special committee are considering a plan of opening in Hongkew or Wayside districts a large camp capable of accomodating 2,000 persons.

We think that life in a camp will not satisfy the requirements of many of the mass of these refugees as, according to our information, only about 30% of them are really in need. Among the others there are not a few who have managed to take with them their entire fortunes in money and valuables. A certain Jew named Ginsburg persistently declares, that an investigation has proved that the new arrivals are needy people.

Our own investigation shows that these "needy" people reside in best apartments of the Cathay, Palace, Plaza, Park and Royal Hotels, dine in the restaurants of the Cathay and Palace Hotels, drink champagne at Belmonte Cafe and buy provision from the best wine and delicacies' stores.

Our investigations show that the "refugees" have brought with them diamonds worth millions of dollars and that there were days before Christmas when total sales of diamonds amounted to \$200,000.

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The Jewish Refugees Relief Committee comprised of certain prominent Jews including M. Shpilman (i/c of financial matters), D. E. Ya. Abraham, Ellis Haim and Ya. Potserdo everything in their power in order to satisfy the needs of all new arrivals. Having imposed a "levy" on all local Jews, this Committee have exempted from this levy the well-to-do Jews among the new arrivals. There are among the latter some who pay as much as \$ 140 per day for the apartments they occupy at various hotels. Apparently.

the Committee have taken into consideration that in view of the expenses these people "need the money for themselves". Therefore the local Jewish population are called upon to contribute towards the needs of refugees.

The new arrivals do not waste their time. A newspaper in German language is published to serve the interests of the new emigrants. Tens of cafes, clubs and various offices have been opened. All this has been done by those who keep asunder from the poorer elements among the Jewish refugees.

Our contemporary had an occasion to talk with a German (an Aryan) who knows the new emigrants very well. He has no claim of being a prophet, but maintains that not much time will be required to make all nationalities, including a section of the Jewish community, understand why Jews are persecuted in Germany, and to feel sorry that Shanghai is not in Germany or Austria or even in Italy.

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No. 27

JAPAN NOT TO DISCRIMINATE  
AGAINST JEWS

TOKYO, FEB. 23--(DOMEI)-- JAPAN DOES NOT INTEND TO SUBJECT JEWS TO DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT, MR. HACHIRO ARITA, FOREIGN MINISTER, DECLARED BEFORE THE BUDGETARY COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS, TODAY.

HE MADE THIS STATEMENT IN REPLY TO AN INTERPELLATION BY MR. ATSUSHI AKAIKE, DOWAKAI, REGARDING THE INFLUX OF JEWISH EMIGRES INTO SHANGHAI. THE QUESTIONS WERE LINKED TO THE CRIME SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

MR. AKAIKE ASKED WHY THE "MANCHOUKUO GOVERNMENT HAD ALLOWED SHANGHAI-BOUND JEWISH REFUGEES TO PASS THROUGH ITS TERRITORY WITHOUT PASSPORTS.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER REPLIED THAT ABOUT 80 JEWISH EMIGRES HAD PASSED THROUGH MANCHOUKUO, WHERE "THEY APPARENTLY WERE NOT DESIRED AS SETTLERS."--DOMEI.

No. 28

NANKING TO SEND  
MILITIA TO SHANGHAI

NANKING, FEB. 23--(DOMEI)-- MILITIA UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY OF THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT WILL BE SENT TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT AND THE FRENCH CONCESSION IN SHANGHAI TO REINFORCE THE POLICE, OFFICIALS HERE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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**THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1939.**

**INFLUX OF JEWISH  
REFUGEES.**

The following letter has been received by the Chairman of the Municipal Council from Comm. L. Neyrone, Consul-General for Italy and Senior Consul:—

"I have the honour to refer to your letters of December 23, 1938 and January 16, 1939, on the subject of the heavy influx of Jewish refugees into Shanghai, and the serious social problem created thereby, and requesting that the various Consulates take suitable steps to prevent further incursions of those refugees.

This matter has engaged the earnest attention of my colleagues, who have agreed to make representations to their respective governments, stressing the unfavourable conditions prevailing in Shanghai, and the virtual impossibility therefore of these refugees gaining a livelihood here. It is being pointed out to these Governments that unemployment in Shanghai was already acute before the arrival of these refugees and that their advent has seriously aggravated the situation in this regard. Also that the funds in the hands of the Relief Committee are practically exhausted with little prospect of replenishment. The Governments are being urged to do everything possible to discourage persons of little or no means from emigrating to Shanghai, by means of publicity in the press and through the medium of posters in the various ports and railway stations and in shipping offices.

I may add that my colleagues are fully alive to the gravity of the situation and to the necessity for ameliorative measures."



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. EL. REGISTRY  
S. A. D. 5422(c)  
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Chinese American Daily News and other local newspapers :- *APL 6321*

1000 JEWISH REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

At 2 p.m. yesterday, a batch of 400 Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on the Italian liner "Conte Rosso". They landed at the Old Ningshao Wharf and were looked after by Police officials.

SEALED BY POLICE  
S. B. D. REGISTRY  
No. S. B. D. 5422(C)  
Date 7 2 37

Ta Mei Wan Pao of February 1 published the following comment:-

1,000 JEWISH REFUGEES COMING TO SHANGHAI

According to a telegram from Naples, about 1,000 Jewish refugees are on their way to Shanghai.

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Already the fund for the relief of refugees in Shanghai has been found to be insufficient and there should not be any increase in the number of refugees in Shanghai. Naturally we are greatly in sympathy with the Jewish refugees in Shanghai, but we hope that they will not persuade more refugees to migrate to Shanghai.

We should stop the migration of this large number of refugees to Shanghai. We suggest that the Consular Body should call a meeting to discuss this grave problem.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRATION  
No. S. B. D. 5722(C)  
Date 18 1 39

Morning Leader and other local newspapers 1- 6- 39 150

ARRIVAL OF MORE JEWISH REFUGEES

Some 250 Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on January 15. This brings the total of Jewish refugees in Shanghai to 1,700. Only 20 per cent of these refugees can support themselves, therefore the question of relief is becoming a difficult problem. Large buildings in Wayside and Hongkew Districts will be taken over and repaired for use by the refugees.

Repairs are being made to the premises of the former Customs Training School (設於外灘), opposite the Ward Road Gaol. It can accommodate some 1,200 refugees.

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Morning Leader and other local newspapers :- 17-8-59 (P.M.)

ARRIVAL OF JEWISH REFUGEES

Up to the present 1,500 Jewish refugees have already arrived in Shanghai. It is learned that some 2,000 more Jewish refugees are coming to the Far East in the middle of March, most of whom will remain in Shanghai. A few of these refugees have been granted permission to take up residence in Singapore and Manila. About 300 refugees will be accommodated in Dairen.

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Ta Mei Wen Pao of January 11 :-

MORE JEWS COMING TO SHANGHAI

The Italian vessel Victoria, scheduled to arrive here on Sunday, January 15, 1939, is carrying 200 more Jewish refugees to Shanghai. The total number will then reach 1,700. The monthly expenses for the up-keep of the refugees amount to \$90,000. Funds are solicited from various governments.

According to a statement by Mr. Speelman, Chairman of the International Red Cross Association, the fund for the upkeep of local Jewish refugees has been assisted with a contribution from Sir Victor Sassoon, the leading millionaire in Shanghai.

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Morning Leader and other local newspapers (January 3) :-

ARRIVAL OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

FII 290 Jews arrived at Shanghai by the s.s. Conte Rosso yesterday and 120 by the s.s. Potsdam. Up to yesterday, the number of Jews arriving in Shanghai was estimated at 1,400, amongst whom are poets, newspapermen, musicians and authors.

SHANGHAI  
S. B. REGISTRY  
No. S. B. D. 5422  
Date 12/22/38

Morning Leader and other local newspapers :- P.M. 22/12/38

700 JEWISH REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

700 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria, including 109 children, arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the Italian liner s.s. Conte Biancamano. Most of these refugees can speak the Jewish and German languages only. They refused to make any statements to reporters nor would they allow photos to be taken.

In the evening, these refugees were accommodated at various places. At present there are in Shanghai 1,200 Jewish refugees. The number may be increased to 5,000 next year.

Morning Leader and other local newspapers :- 22-12-35

700 JEWISH REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

700 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria, including 109 children, arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the Italian liner s.s. Conte Biancamano. Most of these refugees can speak the Jewish and German languages only. They refused to make any statements to reporters nor would they allow photos to be taken.

FILE In the evening, these refugees were accommodated at various places. At present there are in Shanghai 1,200 Jewish refugees. The number may be increased to 5,000 next year.



Ta Mei Pao and other local newspapers :- 20-12-38 (44)

ARRIVAL OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

Since the movement against Jews was started in Germany, about 600 Jews have arrived in Shanghai and are being accommodated by the International Relief Group.

It is learned that more than 500 Jews arrived here by the Italian steamer Conte ~~Bion~~ ~~camino~~ yesterday. Local benevolent bodies are devising ways and means for their relief.

*Bureau of...*

December 19, 1938.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper)  
dated Dec.18:

ARRIVAL OF JEWS AFFECTS LOCAL WHITE RUSSIANS

According to an investigation made by a certain organ, more than 4,000 Jews deported from Germany have arrived in Shanghai. As many of them are communists, the Japanese military authorities in North China have prohibited them from going to North China or Manchukuo and thus, the only place to which they can go is Shanghai, where Soviet citizens, White Russians and Russian-Jews are to be found.

The Soviet-Jews and other Jews in Shanghai are full of sympathy towards these victims of the anti-Comintern policy and have formed relief bodies to provide them with accommodation and to find employment for them, while the "Russian Daily News" (俄文日报), a Soviet newspaper, has started a movement for the relief of these Jews.

The arrival of these Jews has seriously affected the 20,000 White Russians in Shanghai, because many firms are discharging White Russians and replacing them with these exiles. Thus, the White Russians are a little hostile towards the movement for the relief of these exiles. The political organizations of White Russians such as the Anti-Bolshevik Association, are paying close attention to this movement as well as to the anti-Japanese and anti-German movements among the peoples of various nationalities in Shanghai. Under the slogan of "Drive Away Sovietized Jews in Shanghai", they will endeavour to develop the anti-Comintern and anti-Jew movements.